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VAST COMMERCE AWAITS DEEPER RIVER OUTLET

Government and Mississippi
Shippers Differ, However,
on Value of Waterway

ARMY MEN SAY COSTS WILL EXCEED SAVINGS

Other Engineers Find Other
Figures—Realignment of
Trade Routes Foreseen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Before the Civil War shipping on the Mississippi River was a paying venture. Then 1000 vessels, it is said, plied the upper reaches of the mighty stream with passengers and cargo developed by extensive logging operations in the "north woods." Can water-borne commerce, which all but vanished as the rail lines grew in affluence, again be made to pay its own way on the upper Mississippi?

Waterway exponents, after years of study, think it can. They envision a great modern fleet of 50 towboats and nearly 500 barges churning the waters in a return of the stream to economic usefulness above St. Louis.

But until nine-foot channel is provided for the 550 miles from the mouth of the Illinois to the Twin Cities, thus making a uniform depth in lower and upper rivers, the Northwest's isolation will not be ameliorated, its leaders aver.

Engineers Differ

Engineers unfortunately differ as to the possibilities of the deepened river repaying its cost. However, the United States district engineer, Maj. C. L. Hall, Rock Island, Ill., is reconsidering his preliminary adverse report on the basis of new evidence presented by engineers for the Mississippi Valley Association and shippers of the upper valley.

While details of his study were not made public, it is understood that Major Hall contends six dams and locks will have to be built above Genoa, Wis., to properly canalize the stream to a minimum nine-foot depth, and that savings by the prospective commerce that would utilize the river would not repay the cost.

Proponent engineers, while not satisfied that a nine-foot depth cannot be maintained simply by regulation and dredging, insist that they oppose the Army engineers' analysis and have countered with statistics and arguments attempting to reveal maximum net savings to shippers well over \$5,000,000 annually, even if the locks and dams have to be built.

Costs of canalizing the upper Mississippi are estimated at \$28,675,000 by the engineers for the Mississippi

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Fascist Leader Takes Headship of Universities

Earlier Efforts to Popularize Fascism in Colleges Had Little Success

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—A notable step toward the complete transformation of Italian universities into Fascist intellectual centers, where the students would be educated in conformity with Fascist theories, has been taken by Augusto Turati, secretary of the Fascist Party, who, in a circular addressed to the secretaries of the Fascist university groups, informs them he has placed himself at the head of Italian universities.

There had been hitherto some hesitation, and in some cases even mild opposition among university professors, to join entirely with the Fascist movement and to make Fascist theories their only basis of instruction, and efforts to Fascisticize Italian universities met with little success.

The direct intervention of the head of the Fascist Party will certainly be decisive, and the Fascist newspapers warmly approve Signor Turati's action, which they consider of the greatest political importance.

China to Repay Debts in 20 Years

Nations Advised of Plans for Liquidation by Nanking Government

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—Plans for the liquidation of China's domestic and foreign debts have been announced by the Nationalist Government.

It was stated that a committee had been formed, composed of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister; Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, and Wang Po-chun, Minister of Communications, with several foreign experts, to arrange this liquidation.

The Foreign Ministry also announced it had notified the various foreign governments of the intention of the Nationalist Government to repay foreign debts within 20 years after the declaration of tariff autonomy.

Heads Plan to Make Schools Attractive



TEACHERS SHOW DULL EDUCATION NOT NECESSARY

School Can Be Made Bright Place, They Say, and Pupils Eager to Learn

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Committed to the conviction that school can be as interesting as vacation—that it can be a fascinating laboratory where children experiment with the business of actual daily living, outstanding workers of the Progressive Education Association are meeting here this week to discuss education as "an active process."

That there need be nothing dull or uninteresting about school, has been proved abundantly by educators associated with this movement during its decade of organization. Many a teacher of a progressive, "new" type school can testify that the children come bounding into their classes each morning with an eagerness quite different from the laggard ways of former times.

Not that it is just play, for there is work at hand—the three R's for one thing—but teaching the three R's, and many other matters can be done in an interesting way, say these progressive educators. What is more, it is being done in various ways, in school and city throughout the United States but throughout the world.

Such a convention as the one meeting this week in St. Louis acts as a focal point for the pooling of ideas and methods already worked out by these schools. The business at hand also includes taking stock of these ideas and methods, for the organization in its decade of active growth has realized that with the increasing influence of progressive ideas upon schools, public and private, these ideas must constantly be tested and the methods of applying them re-evaluated.

Trained Teachers Needed

A crying need of progressive schools is an adequate supply of teachers trained in freedom-giving ways of guiding children. This is one of the chief problems before the conference and indicates a certain amount of sound foundation work back of the movement. The days of cut-and-dried application are over. The progressives may still be in the minority, the bulk of the schools are as yet only faintly influenced by their ideas; yet the results have made a deep enough impression upon schools and colleges to bring about considerable demand of late for teacher-training in the new education.

Teachers' College, Columbia University, is one of the leaders in seeking to supply this demand. Some of the progressive schools are experimenting in teacher training. The subject has real importance for the child and the parent who would see schools modeled upon convictions of progressive thought.

The step-child of the progressive movement is the secondary school. Years of practice have made but little headway in the field of the private and public high school. Those teachers and parents who are faced with the present need of cramming (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

\$5,000,000 Invested in Boys' Clubs

would reduce Chicago's crime bill by many times that amount, is the hypothesis of George A. Hughes, president of the Chicago Boys' Club. How he would improve the "big city" environment will be told

Tomorrow
in the
News Section

SLAYINGS SHOVE CHICAGO POLICE IN WAR ON DRINK

Federal Dry Law Chief Reports Enforcement Best Yet Attained

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The bootlegging business in Chicago has encountered a devastating blow in developments following the simultaneous slaying of seven gangsters last week. E. C. Yellowley, federal prohibition administrator here, reports. The dry law has been better enforced in Chicago the last few days than at any time since its enactment, he declared.

The Chicago police have at last been completely enlisted in the battle against the bootlegger. Their new chief had been pushing them bit by bit since he took office four or five months ago and they received the final shove in the new state's attorney's command to get in or face the consequences.

The bluecoats have taken seriously the warning of the prosecutor, backed by the instructions of their chief, according to the signs noted by the press authorities. Mr. Yellowley's "under cover" men found that liquor is still obtainable but that the number of spots where its sale is risked had shrunk vastly since the near past.

Co-operation Now Evident

It has taken a long time and a series of events which have made Chicago's crime reputation notorious, to muster in the forces now employed. Not a year has sped since it was common talk that the police gave the federal officials scant co-operation and none now.

For the last five months, however, the assistance of the police has been multiplying under the influence of the new commissioner, William F. Russell, who took charge in September. Mr. Yellowley spoke warmly of the aid he had received from Mr. Russell, the deputy commissioner, John Stege, and others of the force. He reported that hardly a day went by without some case being brought in by the police and said that they responded quickly to any call for co-operation.

Court's Attitude Changed

The result is that today the better part of 6000 policemen are lending their aid to the small federal force, which shows an average of 40 in Chicago. When the prohibition administrator had only desultory aid from the police, hostility from the local prosecutor and occasional scorn from the local courts he had a much less hopeful task.

The police, however, are not entirely effective in enforcing prohibition. As it was recently put by spokesmen for the Association of Commerce, there are "undesirables" on the force. Demand is growing for a reorganization. The Illinois Association for Criminal Justice took occasion of the gangster slayings to repeat this call.

Rumors that the latest gang episode here grew out of wholesale smuggling into Chicago of whisky from Detroit, and thence from Canada, are questioned by Mr. Yellowley. He called attention to the reports of his six chemists, who have found real whisky in only between 1 and 2 per cent of all the liquor confiscated.

Persia Revives
Claim to Islands
in Persian Gulf

Protest Against British Passports Rule Forwarded to League of Nations

Hamlet 10 Miles From Broadway Has No Lights, No Movies, No Schools

But Residents Must Quit the Primitive Life Soon—New York Wants Land for Station of Transcontinental Air Line, Aviation Officials Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An important airport development is to be undertaken on Sour Island near Secaucus (N. J.), according to persons in informed quarters here. Thirty-seven and a half acres of land belonging to Hudson County Board of Freeholders at public auction, and reports link the deal with the Metropolitan Terminal Corporation of Boston, which owns 114 acres of land on Sour Island and which has served dispossess notice on families living in a settlement on the island. The purchase which has just occurred was made by Elmer Beeck, of 25 Broad Street, who refused to say for whom he acted as agent.

The Sour Island settlement, in the heart of the Hackensack Meadows, is only 10 miles from Broadway.

The settlement has but one street, and in it 32 families have lived without schools, churches, "movies," telephones, running water, sidewalks, or any of the conveniences common today. There has been an existence as isolated, seemingly, as though they were far away from Manhattan—even away deep in the Appalachian range, instead of being within a few minutes from Times Square.

All that the Sour Islanders know of the bright lights of Broadway is the glare in the sky above Manhattan, and the only break in the monotony is an occasional trip to the nearby village of Secaucus. Now, hardly before they have had chance even to consider where they will go from their lifetime home, the march of

Mr. Mellon Seeks Way to Stem Tide of Tax-Exempt Securities

Now Growing at Rate of \$1,000,000,000 a Year, He Points Out, and Would Free Further Issues of Federal Paper to Meet Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Commenting on latest Treasury figures showing that tax-exempt securities are being issued at a rate of more than \$1,000,000,000 a year, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has recommended that Congress meet the situation by authorizing the Treasury to exempt further issues of federal securities from the surtax as well as the normal tax.

Preliminary figures for the last year, just compiled by the section of financial and economic research, Treasury Department, show that the total of securities on the market which are wholly exempt from income tax has risen from \$18,500,000,000 at the end of December, 1927, to about \$19,653,000,000 at the close of 1928—an increase of \$1,096,000.

States, counties, cities and smaller local units to follow a similar course, in the interest of sound taxation and fairness. Latest statistics show that instead of decreasing, the lump sum of such issues is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Mellon desires a Constitutional Amendment permitting the Federal Government to tax the so-called "tax-exempt" securities.

However, this recommendation has met with no response for a number of years and he now urges a new method of approaching the problem.

As one solution of the situation, Mr. Mellon would give the Treasury power to exempt federal securities from the surtax.

Summing it up, Mr. Mellon stated:

"The yield on United States securities for individual investors does not compare favorably with the yield on state and municipal securities which are issued free from all taxation."

States, counties, cities and smaller local units, are borrowing money rapidly, the figures show, and are exempting such obligations from Federal taxes. The total of such wholly tax-exempt securities placed on the market to the present time by such groups totals \$15,544,000,000.

In non-technical language the effect of such securities is to give the man possessing them exemption from the payment of income tax and surtax, on the interest of such securities; while his neighbor, whose interest may be derived from mortgage or Federal securities must pay the income taxes imposed by Washington.

Mr. Mellon feels strongly that federal securities should be widely distributed, instead of amassed in the hands of the few. The present tendency is that Congress, in its present form, does not have to pay surtaxes and tend to accumulate federal bonds at a price which is not attractive to the ordinary investor. Accordingly, as the war loans are being refunded at lower international rates, the number of federal security holders is growing smaller and smaller.

Mr. Mellon's proposal is to cover over \$250,000,000 so that this sum must be added to the present total annual of \$625,000,000 to obtain the total now being sent abroad each year.

This is to be far in excess of Germany's capacity to cover from its own pocket.

Germany is prepared, it is believed, to pay separation annuity of approximately \$45,000,000 for 37 years. This clashes, however, with the French view that France must reimburse the allies for 62 years Germany should equally be held to payments for the same period.

Sir Josiah Stamp of England was appointed to confer with Dr. Schacht on the advisability of creating the sub-committee and present a plan of work.

**Subcommittee of Experts
Seeks Plan of Procedure**

PARIS (AP)—The subcommittee appointed by the reparations committee to find a method of procedure for the future work of the experts has run into a snag and consequently has been adjourned.

When the committee which consisted of Sir Josiah Stamp of Great Britain and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, reported, they said they had failed to find a mutually acceptable procedure. The full committee then appointed three more members and these five went into session to see what they could do.

The newly-appointed members were Jean V. Parmentier of France, Prof. Suvitch of Italy and M. Gutt, of Belgium.

The procedure which the subcommittee was asked to determine is to establish both the debtors and creditors in the reparations account to submit an offer and put in claims that might form the groundwork of the Government supporting the request, but the Government will not act until it has heard from the consul.

The Social Democrats Favorable to Red Leader's Appeal for Refuge in Germany

Lindbergh Hastens Action on Air Bill

House Passes Measure on Mail Service Following Colonel's Talk With Leaders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh told House leaders of the need for air mail service to Central and South American countries and hardly was the Colone's biplane out of sight on its way to New York before the Kelly bill embodying some of the flier's ideas was passed by the House.

The measure, introduced by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, would authorize the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts for the handling of air mail to and from Central and South American countries and insular possessions as a pretense.

Referring to that part of the Bishop's statement which said the Government's requirement that all priests inform the civil authorities of their addresses is humiliating, Señor Canales declared this to be untrue. The demand for addresses, he says, is merely a measure taken as a part of the investigation of a crime (apparently referring to the attack on the Presidential special Feb. 10).

Nobody, the secretary said, could offer serious reason to withhold his address when his conduct has been lawful.

The Government has already stated, he concludes, that provided the law is obeyed prelates and priests may exercise their ministries.

The statement says it is public knowledge there is an armed movement against the Government in the states of Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Michoacan and that this movement, rightly or wrongly, is taken as a defense of the clergy against "so-called attacks on them."

Linked With Bombing

It is logical, he said, to attribute the bombing of the Presidential train Feb. 10 to a "desire."

Referring to that part of the Bishop's statement which said the Government's requirement that all priests inform the civil authorities of their addresses is humiliating, Señor Canales declared this to be untrue. He also stressed the need for an extension of the air mail service.

"I believe that provisions should be made for the transportation of mail from these countries back to the United States and for their inclusion in its service at the earliest possible moment," he said.

In a conversation with Representative Furlow, Republican, Minnesota, former army officer, Colonel Lindbergh said that he believed a separate list for aviator officers was needed, and said that the Air Service had already lost several of its best officers to commercial companies.

Colonel Lindbergh declared that in his opinion, the airplane was the most feasible way of bringing modern transportation to isolated communities. He also stressed the need for an extension of the air mail service.

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"crimes"; he insisted that the liquor interests were seeking to break down this law as they have "every other law aimed at controlling liquor," and he belittled the argument for state control, declaring it had been tested and had failed.

The bill of Senator Jones, Republican of Washington, to increase the penalties for violation of the dry law was the vehicle that served to bring the discussion before the Senate.

Answering Mr. Reed's contention that the dry law was a crime against the people, Mr. Borah declared: "It may have been a mistake; the people of the United States may have erred in their judgment—time and experience alone will demonstrate that fact but it was not a crime."

Struggle With Liquor Evil

"The people of the United States," he continued, "were in sincerity struggling with that which was deemed to be one of the great evils of modern civilization. The object was an exalted one; the purpose embodied something of the ideal—possibly in the end it was impracticable."

"No, it was not a crime to undertake to control and bring under the direction of law and under the domination of civilization that which would undermine and destroy civilization."

"We may not have found the right remedy; I do not know. The fight against the liquor traffic is not for 10 days or 10 years; it is an eternal fight, and only from step to step and from progressive acts can we ultimately determine how we shall deal with it."

"But this much I will venture to say—the Eighteenth Amendment will stand in our Constitution until the moral forces of the United States decide that there is something better presented to control the liquor question."

"One need argue with me as to his right to urge the repeal; but while not committed against this change, as I have stated, I am committed to its enforcement in every reasonable, practical way so long as it is a part of the Constitution of the United States. That presents a question much superior to my mind to the question of wet or dry, of liquor or no liquor, important and vital as it is."

More Vital Question

"The question of enforcing it while it stands, of massing and crystallizing and organizing the moral sentiment of the country and the legal forces of the country to maintain your Constitution presents a question infinitely more important to me than the question of liquor or no liquor. That involves the existence of our Government, the preservation of the principles upon which we build, the hope of the future."

"Law," Mr. Reed contended, "has been the instrument of tyrants since time began."

Canda Has Same Problem

He contended that Canada with its government control of liquor in having the same problems as the United States.

Taking up Mr. Reed's plea for state control, Mr. Borah declared "that means the saloon."

"While we have for many years been disposed to jeer at the temperance reformers who are advocating prohibition," he added, "I think you have accomplished one thing. They have gotten rid of the saloon. I do not think anyone wants to go back to the saloon."

"However, would they have ever closed the saloon by moral suasion? As good as they were and noble as were their purposes, effective as they were in their appeal for needed reform, how long would it have taken the temperance reformer to have closed one saloon?"

"I live in a state which was bone dry according to law before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and there was no way by which the people of Idaho could protect themselves from those states which were not bone dry."

"The people who are now urging their belief in state rights—I am not speaking now of individuals but of the liquor interests—in no sense respected the right of Idaho to dry. They shipped their wet goods into the State over the border, established their saloons within five feet of the border, and supplied the State in a way that the State was powerless to prevent."

Inalienable Rights

"They declared that all just laws derive their power from the consent of the governed. They declared against cruel and unusual penalties; they set down civil authority of government itself. They created checks and balances in order to preserve the natural liberties of man."

"Law! It is urged that we may pass any kind of law. Such was not the theory of the founders of this Republic."

"They declared that all just laws have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that all just governments were established to preserve these inalienable rights."

"Law! Some people seem to think that if you can have a legislative body pass an atrocious law and fix a cruel punishment that is the end of the matter, and that it is perfectly proper to enact such a law if you can gather the votes to pass it. Why, sirs, the Saviour of mankind was crucified according to the Roman law and according to the Jewish law."

"I repeat now what I think I once before said in this presence, that

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Freshen up a tired ensemble
with a new colorful blouse; change the outlook
of your new ensemble with different
blouses! \$6.95

Blouses and fashion are synonymous right now. If you take our advice, you'll buy two or three while these are on sale, Wednesday, at \$6.95.

These come in the new shades—Chartreuse, strawberry,
peach, vanilla beige, soft French blue, plenty of eggshell
and white.

The styles—a soft dressmaker's look about them—a nicely
of detail that makes them dressy, and a fine quality silk crepe.
Both the women's and misses' have tie or bow styles and
there is also the youthful collarless styles for misses only.

SIZES 14 TO 20, MISSES'—FOURTH FLOOR
SIZES 34 TO 42, WOMEN'S—FIFTH FLOOR

the wretches who led him to Calvary, who drove the nails into his feet and his hands were as much criminals as though they had done it in the dark and by sheer violence and without the form of law. Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in strict accordance with the thing that was then called law.

"Let no man say because I have thus spoken that I am declaring we should defy this law. I do not so declare, because we have the power of kings and knowing full well that general defiance of the law would undermine that Constitution. Let us all combine in that effort."

"The Senator from Missouri will never see the day, I will never see the day when the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Reed's Conclusion
In his conclusion, Mr. Reed declared: "Let us then repeal this law and let us then discharge the snappers and the spies, the sneaks and the criminals who have been employed with our money to haunt our doors, to break open the windows of our habitation, to murder our people under the pretense."

"Let us discharge them, and as they go let us say that in this country, under this flag, a system of spies and espionage is a foreign and an abominable thing, and that it shall be utterly wiped out in this Republic."

"Let us bring this business wherever it is conducted or how it is conducted, into the open where it can be carried on either by officers of the law or by men who are not criminals the moment they embark on it."

"Let us put it in the sun where the man who buys it in the open takes the responsibility before his neighbor and his friends."

"Let us go back to the old principles and old doctrines of the sovereignty of the states and the rights of the American citizen to regulate his own life and control his own walks down the pathway of the years."

Rail Lines Lend Friendly Aid in Enforcing Dry Law

Ask Employees to Discourage Drinking on Trains and Appeal to Passengers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eastern railroads are co-operating in the enforcement of the Volstead Act, so far as they consistently can, it has just become known here following a conference between traffic officials of the railroads and Maurice E. Campbell, federal prohibition director for New York, with a view of curbing the drinking on certain trains.

The railroads do not feel that they can definitely police the situation to the extent of telling their patrons what they can or cannot do, but the several lines, recognizing the legitimate objections of a large number of their passengers to the action of the few, have issued a notice to employees to discourage drinking. The notice by the New York Central Lines says:

"The use of intoxicating liquors on trains and in dining and club cars has become a matter of complaint. You are instructed to discourage such use by all courteous means in your power."

Realizing that the fullest co-operation could not be rendered the prohibition authorities through the efforts of employees only, the New York Central also has made a personal appeal to its patrons for observance of the law and the following notice is to be printed on all menus and posted in all club cars:

"In order to avoid embarrassing situations, the management requests the co-operation of passengers in a strict enforcement of the provisions of the law and requests that passengers kindly refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages while upon train."

The action taken by the New York Central is similar to that of other railroads in this territory, and one railroad passenger official said he understood it was the case with every rail in the United States.

"We find the situation in respect to drinking on trains growing better each year," he continued. "The amount of drinking is relatively small and is decreasing. The railroads were only too glad to comply with the request of the prohibition authorities not because we believe that it will be possible to bar a person from drinking who is determined to do so, but because any steps along these lines are to the advantage of the railroads themselves."

The same views have been expressed by train conductors on numerous occasions who say their experiences before and since prohibition with passengers have been such as to make them enthusiastic advocates of the prohibition law.

Possibly we cannot ever prevent the use of alcoholic drinks, but shall we continue or shall we surrender in the fight? So far as I am concerned,

the Senator referred to the awful condition with reference to the use of narcotics. He is quite right. It is one of the most alarming situations with which we have to deal, but has not the man who wants the narcotics the right to have it? If we have no right to deny a man the right to have liquor, what right have we to deny him the right to take narcotics?

"We do deny it, and we deny it upon the theory that when an individual indulges in a practice which is harmful to a community and those who are dependent upon him, it becomes a subject for the consideration of the public, and the public has a right to determine what the rule shall be."

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PRAIRIE WEALTH IN CANADA GIVEN TO PROVINCES

Old-Time Issue Settled by
Handing Over of Natural
Resources

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—Transferance of the natural resources of the three prairie provinces from dominion to provincial control, a question that has been coming before Parliament for many years without apparent approach to settlement, found unanimous support at last in the form of a resolution moved by John W. Edwards, Conservative, to the effect that it was in the best interests of confederation and western Canada that these provinces should be granted their natural resources free from restrictions.

Although in the course of the debate many Opposition members took the Government to task for its delay in this matter Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Charles Duncanson, Minister of Railways, laid the blame upon the provinces themselves, which up to the present had preferred the receipt of the large Government subsidies that were granted in lieu of the resources. The former could not see that these provinces had suffered in any way under the present arrangement, and he was willing to see the transfer made so long as it did not interfere with provincial autonomy or conflict with the act of confederation.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Government estimates for the fiscal year 1929-1930, as tabled in the House of Commons by F. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, total \$391,500,000, being an increase of \$600,000 over the previous year. The greatest increases are in pensions, which call for over \$43,000,000; agriculture, requiring \$8,400,000; national defense, \$20,000,000, and post office \$34,000,000. The interest on public debt, including sinking funds, has been reduced by \$3,500,000; labor calls for only \$382,000, or more than \$1,000,000 less than last year and soldier settlement, mines, railways and canals and Dominion lands and parks all show a reduction in required expenditure.

While the estimates disclose only what is expected there are some items of particular interest, including \$1,500,000 for the new Confederation Building at Ottawa, \$750,000 for the national research laboratory, \$1,500,000 for the lower lakes terminal at Prescott on the St. Lawrence and \$75,000 for a national monument on Connaught Place, Ottawa. Provision for the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals is the same as before, namely, \$6,500,000, while the amount required for the Welland ship canal is reduced by over \$3,800,000.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Waiving by defendants of jury trials in misdemeanor cases in district courts would be permitted under a bill introduced by Hubert D. Stephens (D.), Senator from Mississippi. United States commissioners would be authorized to accept pleas of guilty or not guilty and to pass upon the law and the facts in such cases. The bill is designed to relieve congestion in the courts.

The Elliott bill to provide \$50,000 for a frequency monitoring radio station was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The station is expected to be located near the center of the country.

The House passed a bill to provide retired pay for keepers and surfmen of the former life saving service equal to the retired pay of members of the coast guard. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Problem of Secondary Schools
The "dilemma" of the secondary school when discussed by the educators meeting in St. Louis, is a subject that brings up searching questions. Has the secondary school pupil as much right as an adult to a vivid purpose in what he does? How can we develop the spirit of investigation in the high school pupil?

This being an age of parent partnerships with the schools—incidentally felt to be one of the surest proofs of democracy—is on a sound basis and bound to follow rapidly ahead—the subject of parent co-operation is before all educators. The St. Louis group is concerned in examining ways in which parents have worked hand-in-hand with teachers and children to make the school and home a united community having a common purpose.

The forum method of handling ideas is the means of presentation employed by the Progressives. The annual convention is merely a combined faculty and parent meeting on a large scale.

This conference marks the association's tenth year of work—an organization formed in 1919 by a little group of teachers and parents interested in the ideas it expresses, it has, from the first, been backed by such eminent educators as Charles W. Eliot and Dr. John Dewey. It has consistently served as an active link between isolated schools which individually are committed to making the educational process joyous, constructive experience for the child.

Points Way to New Methods
The Progressive Education Association is "a great co-operative endeavor, enlisting the work and interest of a large number of people, lay as well as professional," says Stanwood Cobb, its president.

"The association has, in the first decade of its existence," Mr. Cobb continues, "succeeded in becoming the clearing house for the new education movement in this country, as the organized expression of certain evolutionary forces working in education and in the adult attitude toward the child."

The conference in St. Louis is combined with school visiting in the

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PRINCE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL AT BRITISH FAIR

Rectifying of Faults Necessary, He Declares—Prime Minister Also Speaks

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, speaking at the Mansion House banquet inaugurating the British Industries Fair dealt frankly with the subjects of British trade and world peace. "No more uncompromising speech to a business gathering ever fell from the lips of a royal speaker," says the Daily News. There was "something utterly wrong," said the Prince when distant British communities, as he had found for himself wanted to buy British goods but could not because they were not suitable or practicable. The "boss," he added, he declared should go out and do business with himself and his firm. "No one can come to us by only putting ourselves on the back," he admonished, "and we shall celebrate our success only when we have seen and rectified our own faults."

Canadian Participation

Mr. Baldwin, referring to Canada's participation in the fair, said that it was hoped that all the Dominions would follow her example. The Commonwealth of Nations implied the well-being of the common people. He believed that commonwealth existed. "That well-being," he said, "that loyalty to one another, that readiness to discuss, to negotiate, to settle differences by agreement—that is the lesson which the world needs today more than any other. The significance of the British Commonwealth of Nations does not lie in the fact of so much of the map being painted red. It lies in this—and if it were to perish tomorrow it would be remembered for this—that over this vast expanse of the world where the British crown is supreme, among the hundreds of races and tongues, there is peace and no one dare break it."

Preventing a Fight

"In the streets of London if two men start fighting, a policeman comes up. He does not ask which is right and which is wrong. He just says 'Move on, none of that here.' If anyone in that vast expanse wants to fight he is pretty quickly moved on, and I hope the day will come in the world when if two nations want to fight there will be some power that will say 'Move on, none of that here.' That has come about largely because it is an offense to the average man who is in a unit in the mass that makes up that British Commonwealth of Nations. The discoveries of natural science which have eventually annihilated time and space allow people to be swayed rapidly, in a way impossible in older times; some politician.

a flickering flame might be blown up into a blaze before they had time to know what had happened. One buttress against that lay in international trade and in the knowledge that each and every trader must have if they are to succeed in their business.

Stable Conditions Essential

"A great ally to trade in keeping the peace of the world would be the daily broadcasting between nations, when it was so perfected and so cheapened that it might be possible for everyone to listen to the radios of all the foreign countries of the world."

Great Britain, Mr. Baldwin concluded, wanted stable conditions, stable currencies and better trade in all the countries of the world. Trade, he added, if it prospered in all countries, would make all the countries more prosperous as a whole. As a result of this fair, the Prime Minister hoped that they might see a gradual emerging from the slough of depression into which so many nations had been fast bound and fettered.

Parole Plea Vain for Bootleggers, Bushnell Asserts

Politicians Who Intercede for Them Will Be Exposed, Prosecutor Says

Convicted bootleggers will get no paroles at the hand of Robert T. Bushnell, district attorney for Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and politicians who seek paroles for them will get publicity instead, Mr. Bushnell has announced.

Attempts by "politicians of all varieties, positions and parties" to obtain assent to the release of liquor sellers given long sentences in the prosecutions which broke up the alcohol ring in the Brick Bottom section of Somerville supplied the occasion for Mr. Bushnell's declaration.

Defendants in this type of case know what they are doing and willfully take the punishment, he said. He pointed out that the parole law is an old one largely superseded by the probation method which avoids jail sentences except in cases where the facts require them.

"Yet after any attempt to teach these bootleggers that they are going to be punished, politicians descend upon us in hordes," he continued. "In the future I will make public the name of any politician seeking to aid the bootleggers in this manner."

James P. Ramsay, chief prosecution officer of the Middlesex Superior Court, applauded the district attorney's statement, saying 25 parole applications for bootleggers have been filed in his office in the last 10 days, nearly every one accompanied by attempted intercession on the part of some politician.

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Printed and Plain Velvet, 5 styles, orig. \$15.00, price \$10.00
Satin Dresses, orig. \$22.50, price \$7.50
Satin Crepes, coat style, orig. \$29.50, price \$15.00
Brown Velvet Dresses, orig. \$39.50, \$49.50, price \$35.00
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Velvet Eve, Dinner Gowns, orig. \$35.00, price \$15.00
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STOCKTAKING—Misses' Dresses

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Coats, all fur trimmed, orig. \$55.00, \$65.00, price \$35.00

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AVIATION

Britain Seeks Speed Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

A CONCENTRATED attack upon world's records will be made this year by Britain's "speed kings," on air, land and sea. As a matter of fact, the fastest airplane flight and the fastest automobile run have both been performed by Britons, although, for technical reasons, they are not listed as "best ever."

Flight-Lieut. d'Arcy Greig, it may be recalled, registered 319½ miles per hour, flying over the Solent, last year. The rules of the body that adjudicates in international aviation decree, however, that no speed shall be accepted as a record unless it represents an improvement by at least five miles an hour upon the previous fastest, and so Greig's figure did not supersede the 318½ miles per hour credit to Major de Bernhardi, of Italy.

Capt. Malcolm Campbell and Maj. H. O. D. Segrave, are ahead of the airmen in their preparations to gain supremacy for Britain on land, and when these lines were written, were on the eve of departing for South Africa and America respectively, there to avail themselves of speed facilities not available elsewhere.

Campbell, after casting about all over the world, has found what he regards as a suitable stretch of hard-baked sand at Daytona Beach, Fla., in 1928; but his mean time over the stipulated two-way course was slightly slower than that of Ray Keach, who accordingly captured the honor for the United States. To America belongs also the prize for the fastest powerboat journey ever made—at 92 miles per hour by Gar Wood in Miss America VII—while Great Britain can claim the best with a flying start on a motorcycle. This is 124.62 miles per hour, set by O. M. Baldwin, in one-on-one-mile course at the Montlhery speedway, near Paris, last year.

Britain's attack on the air speed figure will coincide with the Schneider Trophy competition, Sept. 6 and 7, for which the United States has entered one machine, and France, Italy and Britain the full complement of three each. The bronze objet d'art for which these six-miles-a-minute flying boats will battle—in itself or small intrinsic value was won by Great Britain at Venice in 1927, when Flight-Lieut. S. C. Wellfitt, fitted eight into a Supermarine-Napier 55 monoplane, without gauges or other instruments to perturb him by the possibility of faulty functioning, hurtled through the air at 281.7 miles per hour.

For the defense of the trophy, Great Britain, it is understood, is constructing half a dozen supermarines, Gloucester and Napier monoplanes, likely to develop the amazing speed of 350 miles per hour.

Americans will be happy in the recollection that their countrymen were victorious the last time the Schneider Trophy was raced over British waters. That was in 1923, when the winning machine, a Curtiss biplane, "chucked" into the water at 124.62 miles per hour. England was the only other competitor. In the very first race of the series, in 1913, only French machines competed and the winner, M. Prevost, returned the now ridiculously slow rate of 47.75 miles per hour. Since then the victors have been Great Britain in 1914, 1922, and 1927, America in 1923 and 1925, and Italy in 1920, 1921 and 1928. The 1924 race was abandoned, and the competition became biennial instead of annual, after Britain's success in 1927.

The rules ordain that a nation winning three times in the course of five consecutive contests shall secure the trophy outright; therefore, if America should prove successful this year, it will find its permanent resting place in the United States. Although Americans introduced the notion of entering service planes for the race, it is understood that the sole American representative will be a private entry. The other nations will, as usual, be represented by teams with government resources behind them. The United States entry, it may be mentioned, was received less than two hours before the list closed.

First Trophy Test

The first day of the Schneider Trophy contest will be occupied with tests of seaworthiness and navigability, in which machines have more than once to rise, descend, taxi, before being moored, unmoored, for six hours. The second day comes the actual race, flown this year over a course of about 217 miles in all, involving 20 sharp turns, starting and finishing at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The composition of the British team has not been announced yet, but Capt. d'Arcy Greig's name has been mentioned as a likely leader of it, and the personnel, it is understood, will most likely be selected from the High Speed Development Flight of the Royal Air Force, training at Felixstowe under command of Squadron Leader A. Orlebar.

The visiting airmen, mechanics, and officials, numbering some 200, fit

is expected, will be accommodated at Calshot Seaplane Station, and there the rival teams are expected to concentrate at least a month before the race. Since the date of the contest is not fixed, the contestants have a certain amount of discretion in the best time of the year for air racing over the Solent. It is pointed out that in September visibility is frequently poor, with haze and low clouds, and it is recalled that d'Arcy Greig last year had to wait more than a month before weather permitted him to make his "all out" burst over practicality the same course.

Motorcar Records

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Campbell, after casting about all over the world, has found what he regards as a suitable stretch of hard-baked sand at Daytona Beach, Fla., in 1928; but his mean time over the stipulated two-way course was slightly slower than that of Ray Keach, who accordingly captured the honor for the United States. To America belongs also the prize for the fastest powerboat journey ever made—at 92 miles per hour by Gar Wood in Miss America VII—while Great Britain can claim the best with a flying start on a motorcycle. This is 124.62 miles per hour, set by O. M. Baldwin, in one-on-one-mile course at the Montlhery speedway, near Paris, last year.

Britain's attack on the air speed figure will coincide with the Schneider Trophy competition, Sept. 6 and 7, for which the United States has entered one machine, and France, Italy and Britain the full complement of three each. The bronze objet d'art for which these six-miles-a-minute flying boats will battle—in itself or small intrinsic value was won by Great Britain at Venice in 1927, when Flight-Lieut. S. C. Wellfitt, fitted eight into a Supermarine-Napier 55 monoplane, without gauges or other instruments to perturb him by the possibility of faulty functioning, hurtled through the air at 281.7 miles per hour.

For the defense of the trophy, Great Britain, it is understood, is constructing half a dozen supermarines, Gloucester and Napier monoplanes, likely to develop the amazing speed of 350 miles per hour.

Americans will be happy in the recollection that their countrymen were victorious the last time the Schneider Trophy was raced over British waters. That was in 1923, when the winning machine, a Curtiss biplane, "chucked" into the water at 124.62 miles per hour. England was the only other competitor. In the very first race of the series, in 1913, only French machines competed and the winner, M. Prevost, returned the now ridiculously slow rate of 47.75 miles per hour. Since then the victors have been Great Britain in 1914, 1922, and 1927, America in 1923 and 1925, and Italy in 1920, 1921 and 19

BAGDAD TO HAVE HOUSES BUILT ON MODERN PLAN

Central Courtyard in Vogue for 6000 Years to Be Retained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BAGDAD, Iraq—Plans have been completed for the erection of 1200 houses in Bagdad which though built on modern lines as to sanitation, water supply and electricity will follow in one essential the building plan in vogue in this country for 6000 years. The houses will all have a central courtyard, which has been found best during the hot weather.

The housing scheme is being carried simultaneously by two bodies—the Bagdad municipality on one hand and the Waqf, or Religious Trusts Foundation, on the other. It is estimated that the construction of the residential quarter planned by the Waqf will take five years. Gardens belonging to the Waqf with a long frontage along the Tigris will be the site of the new quarter. The first two rows of houses will be large two-story residences, those behind of the single-story bungalow type.

An up-to-date market is planned for the suburb designed on novel lines for Bagdad, and the Waqf scheme calls for the erection of a primary school, a large hotel, wide roads and public parks. The sessions of Parliament will soon have a full house, it authorizing the Government to raise as a loan half the amount of £40,000 required for the Waqf housing scheme.

SUMMER CAMP PLAN FOR VICTORIAN BOYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—With the object of creating friendship and understanding between boys of all classes, Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria, has arranged a camp for boys from

"The present deadlock dates back

Iceland's Tenth Anniversary as Kingdom Marks Quick Growth of New Industries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The tenth anniversary of Iceland's attainment of sovereignty as a kingdom, of Denmark being now also sovereign of the new kingdom of Iceland, was celebrated on Dec. 1 by the Icelanders in the Danish capital.

Dr. Knud Rasmussen, the explorer, surveyed the great developments which have taken place in the new Iceland. This evolution is all the more surprising considering the smallness of its population and the poorness of its soil.

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Theatrical News of the World

Personality, Character, Type

By KATHERINE GREY

Acting Values—XI
[Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25, Oct. 16, 23, Nov. 13, Dec. 4, 24, 1928; Jan. 9, 22, Feb. 5, 1929.]

An EMINENT actor, when referred to as a "character actor," always questioned the phrase. He held that every part an actor is given to interpret he should transform into a living character. If the actor is at heart and through experience really an artist, each part he interprets is a "type" in the highest, finest meaning of that word. The ordinary theatrical use of the word "type," when mere physique is meant has become a rather confusing thing.

In the arts "type" is held to mean the idea or conception upon which work is based, the ideal representation of essential qualities; so it relates to the thinking out of the characteristic attributes which are symbolic, rather than to the physical personality of any actor. The theater has felt the trend of the times toward specialization; and mistakenly insisted upon physical personation instead of the developing of an actor's character into the type to be remembered, has wrecked more than one budding actor's career, and lowered the standard in many theatrical productions.

As acting and drama are of the arts, no genuine actor wants to go on playing one part, though called by different names, nor does a real dramatist wish to continue writing variations on one theme to fit one personality, any more than a painter, a musician, or a sculptor could, or would, go on repeating on canvas or in clay, just one facet of the prism he has seen and felt.

How to transform a part into the living embodiment of the character an actor has evolved is, of course, a test of acting ability and naturally calls into play all of the acting values studied, worked out, to be depended upon, as one can rely upon and use a mathematical rule. At times just such technical knowledge is an anchor to windward, when some of the gifts of natural ability, or inspirational conception seem to fail us; then we can present a good reproduction or a photograph if not a painting.

It is always interesting to work out from where the character has come before you present in the play, what background what experiences, what motives you (the character) have to the whole play and to the other people concerned in it. In other words, on what and to what are you building? Von Seyffertitz, when we worked together on the American presentation of "Liebelieb" laid the foundation for the play from the very rise of the curtain; and each word, each scene steadily built to the inevitable final moment. He was not afraid to blend tears and laughter, poignant drama with the most light-headed comedy, and so he helped each actor to bring out the tragic beauty, the piteous tenderness of all that Schnitzler has woven into this story of Viennese life.

There was one part that Richard Mansfield took especial delight in helping me to work out: Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac." She was a "precieuse," a woman in love with words, with the elegancies of language and manners. After we had talked over the fundamental characteristics of Roxane, Mansfield spoke of the underlying tenderness and purity which are developed in the fourth act, but should be frankly shown to the audience, so that the audience sees Roxane grow into a final appreciation of the nobility of a purpose.

For the thing as he sees it
For the God of things as they are!

Starting from this foundation we will not be tempted into putting before our fellow man a characterization unworthy of a place in the living drama.

While often an actor is called upon to portray weak or brutal or thoroughly unlikeable individuals, and as often such portrayals are of service, Chevalier used to sing, "It ain't exactly what's ed hit"; therein lies

the natty wif's ed hit"; therein lies

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

E. G. McLAUGHLIN IN HARD MATCH

Defeats L. A. Strasser in
U. S. Class B Squash
Tennis Play

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Edward G. McLaughlin, the chief hope of the Columbia University Club for the United States Class B squash tennis title, with the unexpected opposition in his first match at the New York Athletic Club Monday, and only after a hard battle in the second game was he able to defeat Leonard A. Strasser of the St. Louis club.

The United States college team will consist of Harry F. Wolf, the Williams tennis captain; Kenneth B. Appel, the Princeton net leader, and two other Williams players. Post graduate students will be permitted to play in the international college match, thereby giving H. W. Austin, one of England's foremost tennis players, a chance to play on the Oxford-Cambridge team.

A similar match was played three years ago.

Records Fall in New York Games

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Athletic Club's annual games furnished the setting for the season's most spectacular indoor track and field performances, they were featured by the first setback for Percy Williams, Canadian and Olympic sprint champion, but also included two world's record performances and a mark of 14 feet in the pole vault by Frederic A. Sturdy, of Yale.

The second round will be completed Tuesday afternoon, with the remaining few matches at the foot of the draw and the survivors of the first round participating. The summary:

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, Sherton Club, 15-8, 15-16.

J. A. Adams, Crescent A. C., won from J. W. Fife, Crescent A. C., 15-14.

B. J. Quincy, Elizabeth T. C., 15-14.

H. A. Mayer, City A. C., defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C., 15-14.

Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Peter Miller, Elizabeth T. C., 15-14.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated T. L. Bates, Yale Club, 15-17.

F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, defeated David Dibble, Yale Club, 18-17.

Henry Reeve, Park Avenue S. C., defeated N. T. Lane Jr., Yale Club, 15-7.

P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., defeated E. P. de Got, Shelton Club, 15-2.

H. R. Reutter, Columbia U. C., won from Lambert Prentiss, Yale Club, by default.

W. B. Button Jr., New York A. C., defeated B. L. Lawrence, Park Avenue S. C., 15-7, 15-10.

Steve Stevens, Yale Club, defeated Danforth Jr., Short Hill Club, 18-17.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, won from T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., by default.

PITTSBURGH PLAYS BRUINS AT GARDEN

A victory tonight for the Boston Bruins will give the Pittsburgh Pirates at the Boston Garden a chance to clinch the Bruins of a place in the coming playoffs of the National Hockey League. Although there is little doubt that the Bruins will get in these playoffs, a win tonight would be a great consolation.

The Pirates are always particular rivals of the Bruins and in their games this season the locals have won three out of four, but at no time have the Bruins been able to win by more than one goal, the score being tied 1 to 1 or 2 to 2 in each of the four games recently played in Pittsburgh.

The visitors bring an old favorite in the person of Frank Fredrickson who played center for the Bruins two years ago and a good player who is driving to the locals two years ago to carry them into the Stanley Cup play-offs. Since the trade with the Pirates, in which Boston received MacKay for Fredrickson, the Bruins have seemed stronger, but against the old team mates tonight the tall center will try to show that he should still be with the club.

There are three new men on the Pirate roster acquired from the宏通 and the Americans in recent trades. For W. E. White, who received two players, Jesse L. Spring and Edmund Bouchard, from the Americans, while a deal with Toronto brought Gerald Lowrey to the Pirates in exchange for W. H. Hartman. The tall Lowrey has consistently always played good hockey against Boston when with Toronto, and in his first game for Pittsburgh he starred against the Bruins and figured prominently in the defeat of the locals at that time.

New Fumble Rule Will Do Away With One of Game's Spectacles

NEW YORK (AP)—The well-known crime of fumbling has been reduced from a felony to a mere misdemeanor in the statute books of football.

The National Football Rules Committee announced the adoption of a new rule, making it illegal for a player to kick the ball which makes a fumbled ball recovered by the defensive side dead at the point of recovery. Possession of the ball under such circumstances will still be awarded to the fumbler.

"In case of doubt as to such interference," the rule adds parenthetically, "the penalty shall be inflicted."

Amherst Legislation

The only other legislation was adoption of the "rule of substitution."

The "fact that in the great majority of cases the actual fumble of the ball is the error of a single player and not the fault of the team as a whole; also the fact that loss of the ball by reason of a fumble is generally considered to be equivalent to the loss of the ball by the fumbler himself" will be the spectacle of a quick pickup by an opportunist on the opposing side to tear through a clear field to a touchdown.

In announcing the change the committee said it was the consideration of the fact that in the great majority of cases the actual fumble of the ball is the error of a single player and not the fault of the team as a whole; also the fact that loss of the ball by reason of a fumble is generally considered to be equivalent to the loss of the ball by the fumbler himself."

On the many other possible rule changes proposed in various quarters the gridiron legislators took no action.

The proposal for eliminating the second and half kickoff which has been advocated on the ground that it had no effect on the positions of the respective teams in the league standing.

**NEWARK SIX BEATS
NEW HAVEN EAGLES**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK (AP)—The well-known line of scrimmage shall either before or after the pass has been made interfere with an opponent until the ball has been touched except in an actual attempt to catch the ball. Except on passes completed behind the line of scrimmage, the ball may be touched if it is deemed to be penalized for interference, if they in any way obstruct the right of way of defensive players."

"In case of doubt as to such interference," the rule adds parenthetically, "the penalty shall be inflicted."

Some Exceptions

This rule will not apply in case of forward passes nor to backward passes which are intersected before reaching the ground, but will it apply to blocked kicks, which will be played as hitherto. It was emphasized.

Moving the goal posts back 10 yards to their old position was discussed, but found no warm advocate.

In addition to the members of the rules committee, of which Edward K. Hall of New York, a Dartmouth graduate, is chairman, seven others were present by invitation: Knute K. Rockne, Notre Dame; W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech; Hugo Bezdek, Penn State; A. Warner, representing the football coaches; and Walter R. Somers, Lehigh; F. A. Lambeth, Ohio State, and A. W. Palmer, Colby, the officials.

POLLOCK'S '73 WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles S. Myers, owner of the Washington Argonauts, has signed today that Charles S. Myers, former Boston American third baseman, has signed a 10-year contract with the Argonauts. Griffith traded five players for the infielder this winter. Five regulars have not turned in their new contracts, Griffith added.

TORONTO WINS NINTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINGSTON, Ont.—University of Toronto, ninth consecutive year in the Senior Ontario Hockey Association series by defeating Queen's University, 6 to 2. The winners clinched a place in the playoffs. Since the last defeat endangered the locals chances of finishing second.

MYERS SIGNS CONTRACT

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Clark C. Griffith, owner of the Washington Argonauts, has signed a 10-year contract with the

Oxford-Cambridge Net Team to Visit U. S.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Williamstown, Mass.—TENNIS players from Williams College and Princeton University will oppose a combined Cambridge and Oxford university team at Seabright, N. J., next July, according to an announcement of the Wingate Cup and Wendell Bat are made.

The first baseball game sounds to night at Seabright, Massachusetts, with the first in the diamond sport gather at the Varsity Club for the annual baseball dinner, at which the annual awards of the Wingate Cup and Wendell Bat are made.

The United States college team will consist of Harry F. Wolf, the Williams tennis captain; Kenneth B. Appel, the Princeton net leader, and two other Williams players.

Post graduate students will be per-

HARVARD TO AWARD BASEBALL TROPHIES

Annual Dinner at Varsity
Club to Inaugurate Season

SEATTLE—The University of Wash-

ington basketball team won the North-

ern Division Pacific Coast Conference

title here Monday night when it de-

feated State College of Washington 33

to 19. This was the Washington

squad's eighth Conference victory.

Two games remain on the Huskies'

schedule, but the result will not alter

the Conference standing.

Harold W. McClary '30, Wash-

ington's 6ft. 6in. center, was the

most valuable player of the game.

The bat trophy goes to the star who

comprised the best record as

far as records go, and the trophy

is awarded to the player making the

best showing in a point system, based

on stolen bases, most runs scored

and sacrifice hits.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Liberty and the Law of the Essayist

IN SOME observations entitled "On Having Everything to Write About," which appeared some time ago in this column, the author reminded us of the innumerable subjects which throng about and importune the writer of the informal essay. Ostensibly the difficulty is choice of a particular topic to which he must devote himself for the time, while beset with all the others which press in and fairly distract with their alluring claims at the same moment. How simple if he were only some public official clothed with authority and empowered to say with courteous firmness, "One at a time, please, one at a time. Please don't crowd. Just have a little patience, and you will all get in!" But after years of this very perplexity, having become resigned to the necessity of selecting "one at a time" among a thousand which insist upon immediate admission to the favored circle, I have made a discovery which is so obvious that I am ashamed to confess my long-standing obtuseness. Neither I nor any other essayist is obliged to select at all! Unconsciously the schoolboy who wrote a theme with the title, "The World and What It Contains," fulfilled his privilege much more truly than his teacher may have supposed. Not that the more mature essayist is obliged to rouse up and down, rambling over the earth and offering miscellanies within the limits of a single essay. He may be as microscopic and restricted as he pleases. Yet he may also avail himself of the telescope and report discoveries from a lofty observatory as he sweeps the horizon on all sides.

If you suspect me of genial exaggeration, just recall any number of impeccable examples. Here is Thoreau with his audacious promise in the title "Where I Live and What I Live For," a subject presumably demanding hardly less than a full-length biography and actually proving on inspection, to expand in certain directions far beyond the limits of an ordinary biography. To a discursive description of the kinds of places he desires for his dwelling he adds an explanation of the reasons which control his choice, which becomes nothing less than his whole philosophy, a veritable condensation of several volumes of journals and of the thought of a dozen other books. Then when he comes to record what he lives for—why put yourself in his place? is there any limit to the range of reflections almost inevitably suggested? Certainly not for Thoreau; "Time," he remarks, "is the stream I go fishing in," and he displays without apology the whole variety of his catch in this single essay. Even wider is the scope of subject in his "Walking." And why not? Is there anything that may not happen to one in the course of a single afternoon's ramble across country? Your particular hill quite naturally challenges comparison with all the hills

and mountains of the world; the thought of all these suggests their associations in history, the people who have lived on and below them, the writers who have described them. And the descriptions and reflections of various authors lead to endless comment of your own.

Perhaps you may here interpose the reservation that Thoreau is an exception and a privileged character anyhow, to be allowed as wayward and devious a course as his own winding streams about Concord. And it is true that he wanders wherever he lists with larger freedom than most essayists. But he is not quite so exceptional as might appear. Many of the greatest craftsmen of the essay, such as Hazlitt and Stevenson, have seized upon the ostensible unifying scheme of the stroll or journey to launch no end of observations, related or unrelated, just as you choose to regard them. What can, after all, be irrelevant to even an hour's ramble through fields and woods? One might as well entitle the records "Exploring the Universe" and have done with it. Think of so high an authority as Cowper composing an elaborate poem in six books of several thousand lines with the dull prosy title "The Task." You recall how a friend half playfully challenged him to write a poem "on that sofa," and how, accepting the gage, he began with that apparently very unpromising subject and proceeded to unfold all the traditional beliefs and fancies of the new ideas of his time. (The mere fact that he chanced to use verse does not affect his essentially essay form.)

These illustrations, however, all are extensive in compass and so permit ample breadth of view. You will quite naturally ask whether a more usual short essay can possibly display any such comparable diversity. If you will make the test of passing many examples familiar to you in review through memory or by leafing through typical volumes you will find two kinds: the one in which evident restriction prevails and the other (no less numerous, I believe) in which joyous freedom abounds. Is it Lamb's description of Charles Hospital Five and Sixty Years Ago? Rather, an ostensibly cordial though subtle analysis of all manner of teacher and boy types, with many a glimpse into the nature of English ways and many an oblique allusion to all manner of human vagaries. Is it Hazlitt ostensibly Going on a Journey? Rather (and here we recall Thoreau) does he suggest all kinds of motives for going or not going—anywhere you will—with notes on what he chanced to be reading at certain places and on his geographical preferences.

Or will you glance at those all too infrequent survivals of the genuine informal essay? Here is one of Eves which numbers references of the subject in painting, sculpture, prose and poetry, and sends our thoughts courting up and down through the history of several arts. Here another essayist On the Roof opening with a quotation,

Upon this tall pagoda's peak
My hand can nigh the stars enclose,

which prepares the way in a vision of all the earth below but for a reminder "in all these migrations roofward" of the various peoples who have sought the high places of the world—"the archaic wisdom of Babylon, the current Indians upon the mississippi, the Chinese on their terraces." Almost might the essayist in any age claim the proud distinction which Shakespeare seems to have reserved for the poet, whose eye

Doth glance from heaven to earth,
from earth to heaven.

Not only in subject does the essayist "ransack the ages and spoil the climes" in a single essay, but he enjoys unique privileges in appropriating the various forms of literature for his own uses. As we have already seen, he often adopts the plan of narrative as he strikes out on some expedition. Or if he does not choose this method at least he will usually include some one or more descriptive incidents or anecdotes. Almost inevitably will the essayist in any age take the form of exposition, however brief and conversational; he may as often become genially argumentative and even oratorical—for a phrase or two, here and there; he knows that he has the resources of dialogue always at hand to make his sentiments more intimate and personal. Together with all freedom to introduce appropriate quotation, either in prose or verse, our essayist thus commands the range of all types and what is still more astonishing he can use them all within a single unit.

Outlined in this brief glimpse, such liberties would appear to lead the writer into an irresponsible vein and fragmentary result. How can he possibly find in many kinds of literature forms into a unified whole? Perhaps you will say that his salvation is, like the lyric poet's, to achieve consistency of tone or mood, and indeed this is the secret of his successful blending of many diverse elements. Which does not mean that he cannot run the gamut of moods within his unit; he may pass without warning from the gay to grave, from the most lightly whimsical to the most solemn earnest (though he must not strain the latter for long). Yet underlying these fluctuations of mood must run a subtle undercurrent which can be divined rather than analyzed. And this is the only law of the essay. It is the law (may we not say?) of the friendly letter, in which amid all the miscellaneous narrative, description, and divers sentiments the unifying bond is woven by the personality of the writer. What unique liberties then does the friendly essayist enjoy! Even the one law which he must obey is itself his highest privilege, the privilege of being his trustiest and most interesting self.

Rainy Weather

Up comes "Bouncing Bet" again, pink and lusty in the lane. Tansy's odor keeper is than all incense-mysteries. Oh, the trees! How they strain in the driven windy rain!

All the marsh-grass bows its head, All the tide-ways blur and spread, And the bay Is as gray As the roof of the miller's shed.

Up the hill I run, together With the wet and windy weather. Hair in eyes and dripping cheek, (Oh, how cool and soft and sleek Is the hand-touch of the rain!) "Bet" and I bounce up the lane.

FANNY STEARNS DAVIS, in "Myself and I."

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DE BOSCQ DES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Seattle

Where the valor of vikings is found
To the West, on the edge of the world;
Where deep-cloven chasms abound
And snow peaks are heavenward hurled.

Where the spirit of emperors broods
Over mountain and meadow and sea,
It was there from Hercules moods
Of our forefathers, she came to be.

Her cradle was rocked to the croon
Of the rivers, the lakes, and the seas;
She is one with the rhythm and runs
Of the tides and the whispering trees.

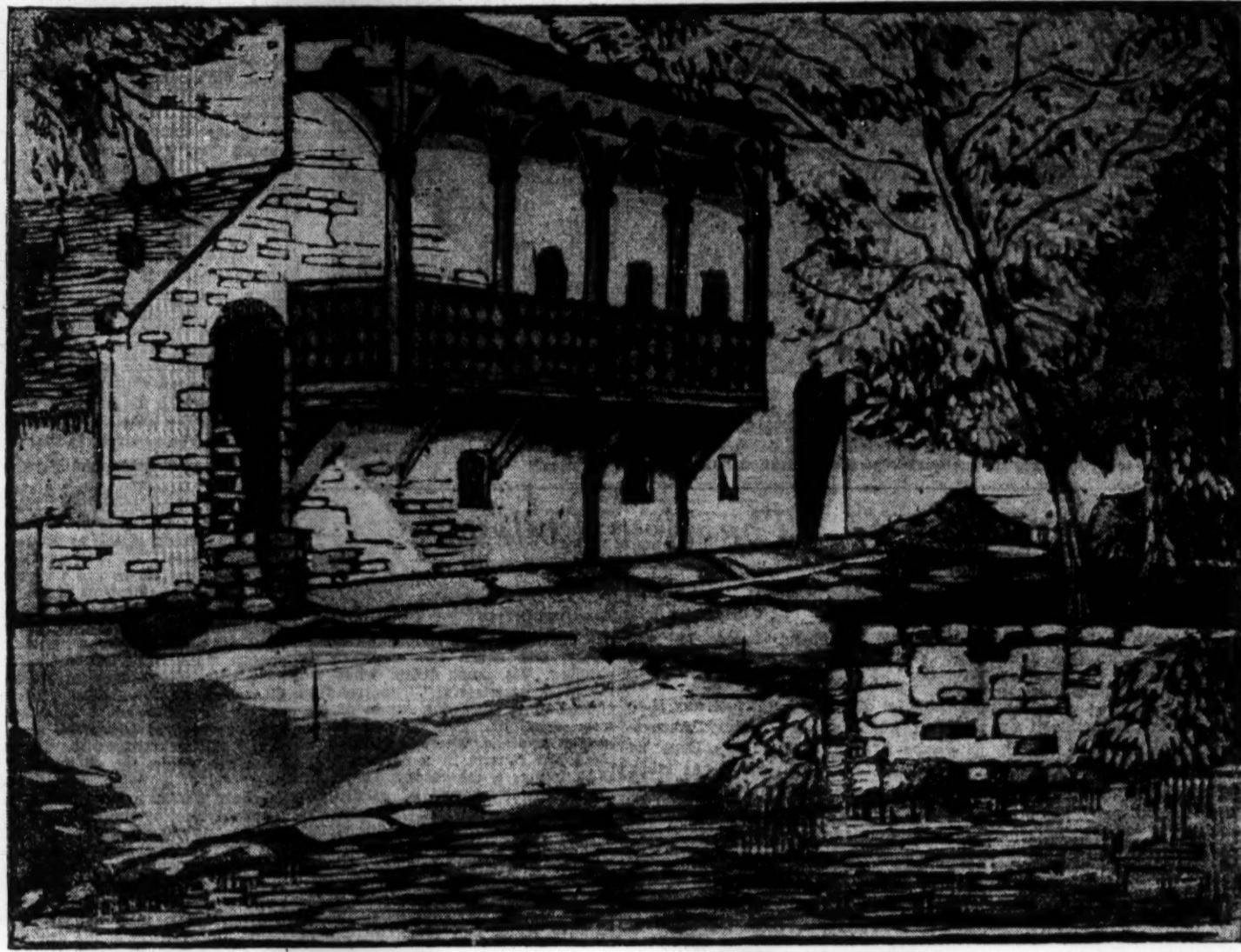
Our forefathers tolled not in vain,
Seattle, brown moccasined one,
For true to your pioneer strain,
You are blazing a trail to the sun!

GRACE NIXON STECHER.

She has gazed at the mountains of snow
That forever emblassen the west,
Till their pure benedictory glow
Has christened the hopes in her breast.

As a glacier sinks from the height
And fills with its slow-moving streams
Each tiny crevasse, so their white
Crystal urge has invaded her dreams.

Till her heart has grown quiet and strong
And though flames have encompassed her path,
She endures and in jubilant song
Is reaping the glad aftermath.



Reproduced by permission of the Artist
The Old Saxon Mill at Guy's Cliff. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss A. Bliss Smith.

Words "fitly spoken"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE author of the book of Proverbs, who so well understood the value of words and the importance of a right use of them, declares that "a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." The exquisite beauty of the comparison may, perhaps, imply the rarity of the occasions when words are "fitly spoken."

In another place the same writer says, "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!"—as though the joy of being able to say the right thing at the right time and in the right place could compare only with the comfort which fitting words bring to one to whom they were addressed. It requires discernment and consideration for the feelings of others if one is to speak the proper word for each occasion and each individual. To give a "soft answer" to a harsh utterance, to express cheerful assurance where discouragement lurks; to express kindness when another is being criticized—in fact, to be courteous in word as well as in deed,—is not this indeed a gracious quality to cherish and to cultivate?

Almost everyone may occasionally have regretted having made some inappropriate remark, an angry retort, or having thoughtlessly given a wrong impression. The Apostle James had learned to regard highly the control of speech, for he said, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." So serious seemed to him the carelessness of words that he sought to safeguard speech from giving offense; for words "fitly spoken," as the proverb indicates, not only express the right thing in the right place, but also suppress that which might give offence.

Long after the book of Proverbs was compiled, Jesus of Nazareth gave a new meaning to words "fitly spoken," for he said, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." As the great Teacher went about preaching the

The Shepherd

Down in the valley where summer's laughing beam
Under the willow-tree lights along the stream,
Shepherds come driving their flocks and seek the pool,
Plunging their sheep in the sunny water cool.

Ah, how they struggle, and pant, the silly sheep,
Fearing the hands that dip, fearing water deep.
Tenderly lifted up, gladly, one by one,
White in the green of the meadow, lo, they run.

Evening is over the land, with peace and quiet light,
Now sits the shepherd alone in evening bright,
Seeing his flock gathered round him white as snow.

—LAURENCE BINYON, in "The Oxford Book of Carols."

Shakespeare and Some Boys

The recent biography of Bishop Quayle, whose nature essays were widely known, tells how he saved all the small coins he got, for he was a poor boy, and bought a copy of Shakespeare, which he read as he plowed. He threw the horses reins around his neck then headed the team in the right direction and read Hamlet till they struck the fence on the other side of the field. Then turning the horses round, he sat them on their return journey, while he returned to Shakespeare. In that way the poor farm lad educated himself and presently made his way to the university, though while there he had to work on a farm for his board.

Writing about the books that influenced him as a boy, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, who has played a prominent part in the legal life of Scotland, gives a picture of a rather undersized boy, sitting in a great leather chair, and resting on one of its arms a large one-volume edition of Shakespeare's plays. He might, he says, have been heard drawing his breath hard, panting with excitement over the closing scene of Othello. Though now an old man, he writes, "I remember it as if it were yesterday."

Edward Shanks, a well-known English writer, says he might have read Shakespeare in a complete edition with padded covers, which had been given him as a birthday present, but he did not. Yet, strangely enough, Hamlet came to be the first book that made a deep impression upon him. When thirteen, he discovered in a cupboard a little paper-covered edition of Hamlet, printed all by himself. A handy little book that he slipped into his pocket, when setting out for school, and which he used to read on the top of the bus. "There can," he thinks, "be no better book for the introduction of a boy to great literature." It is all the more remarkable, a little world of its own, in reading it constantly, a boy can mix with his elders without precipitously and pertly interfering in their conversation; he can acquire wisdom and have his corners rubbed off, without making a nuisance of himself."

Vet the circumstance of finding it, the reading of it on the top of the bus, the copy hidden in his pocket; this he thinks added to the enjoyment and to the impression it made! Probably it did, for Shakespeare on a bus is very different from Shakespeare in an annotated edition in a classroom.

A boy who has found Shakespeare for himself may have "felt the fact of literature," which is the best of all introductions to literature.

gospel and healing the sick, it was said of him that he spoke as "never man spake," and "as one having authority." Seeing that they had previously known him only as the "carpenter's son," it is also recorded that the people "wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth." The words of Life which Jesus knew so well how and when to speak were not limited to rhetorical beauty; nor were they given out to the unprepared thought. It was to the alert thinker, the seeker after Truth, that Jesus imparted his most precious lessons.

How fitting seems that the Master should explain to the awakening thought of Nicodemus, who came to him "by night," the marvelous meaning of the new birth, as he said, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit." How timely, also, was the occasion when Jesus, sitting by Jacob's well, asked a woman of Samaria for a drink, and answered her inquiries by telling her of the "living water" and of the true worship!

What a rare opportunity the walk to Emmaus offered the risen Lord to expound the Scriptures to two dear followers in a manner they might not before have understood! Of this occasion Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 46): "In the walk to Emmaus, Jesus was known to his friends by the words, which made their hearts burn within them, and by the breaking of bread. The divine Spirit, which identified Jesus thus centuries ago, has spoken through the inspired Word and will speak through it in every age and clime. It is revealed to the receptive heart, and is again seen casting out evil and healing the sick."

Lovelier far than "apples of gold in pictures of silver" are the "fitly spoken" words which come from a right understanding of God and man, and which carry some healing message of Truth and Love. As Mrs. Eddy further states (*ibid.*, p. 366, 367): "If we would open their prison doors for the sick, we must first learn to bind up the broken-hearted. If we would heal by the Spirit, we must not hide the talent of spiritual healing under the napkin of its form, nor bury the *morale* of Christian Science in the grave-clothes of its letter. The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience—with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doings of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, siamee with divine Love."

EDUCATIONAL

America's Problem

By EUGENE RANDOLPH SMITH,
Headmaster, The Beaver Country Day School, and Author of "Education Moves Ahead."

THE United States has undertaken to solve a problem such as no nation has ever before faced. It has almost 30,000,000 children of school age to educate for the most complex civilization the world has yet known, with other millions coming on faster than places can be gotten ready for them. This is in almost every sense a new problem, new in the tremendous numbers we are trying to care for, new in the type of life for which they are to be gotten ready, new in the demands of that life for technical preparation, and for attitudes and habits suited to it, and new in the methods that experts believe must be used.

Certainly we can profit by the experience of the past, but it is futile to be satisfied to attack this new problem in a way that has served us more or less well under different conditions, or to attempt to follow too closely the examples of other countries that are guided by different educational ideals. In particular, it is impossible to compare that which will serve a nation that is educating, past the elementary stage, only a small highly selected portion of its children with what will fit our needs when we offer this opportunity to all.

Opportunities Must Be Made

The condition that aggravates the problem most is the result of the industrialization and mechanization of the country. This has brought people increasingly into closely packed communities, where children in their out-of-school lives get little of the natural education that has always been come from their own activity and from intimate association with the activities of their parents and the community. They no longer have place for physical play to the extent that is usually considered as essential; they have little contact with nature, few opportunities to see and understand production, commerce, agriculture, chance to experience making and doing, too little opportunity to be of real use as they are growing up, or to learn good social conduct by example and experience rather than precept.

Consequently, the school is forced to broaden to include these opportunities as well as to include in its curriculum those knowledges and skills found necessary today, and the arts and culture that are needed by any nation that is to use its leisure and its wealth constructively.

It is not easy for parents, or for educators who are looking at books rather than at life, to realize this change in conditions and demands, or to face the logical consequences. The consequences include schools that are concerned with the child rather than with pages and facts. These schools must be places of rich living and rich opportunity. They must give scope for all the natural interests of childhood to have expression, and to be guided and used for the present and future good of the child, and the gain of the community. Instead of passivity and a monotonous repetition of facts, often unrelated knowledge, there must be a condition of self-activity—guided but not dominated, encouraged in the curiosity that produces intelligent investigation, furnished with opportunity for acquiring skills and using those skills while they are being acquired, for learning what man has done in finding out how to cooperate with his fellow man, and the extent to which, through this, he has succeeded in solving the mysteries of his world environment. There must follow natural expression through language and art and music, guided by reading, seeing and hearing the best that is suited to the ages of the children. Especially there must be inspiration for the mastery of one's powers and the control of one's self with community and world citizenship as a goal.

More "Workshop" Schools

This means more schools that are physical, mental and social "workshops," with more playgrounds, libraries, laboratories for English, history, mathematics and other subjects as well as natural science, and more art, music and dramatic studios. As a result, such schools will give less room and less attention to the uninteresting "recitation."

It means more teachers and fewer instructors, more skilled, sympathetic human beings who see the child as the center and the subjects as means to an end, and so can with interest and patience allow each child to work out the best that is in him.

Also, it means fewer pupils for each teacher to know and to help and probably either smaller, less routinized schools or the division of the large schools into smaller somewhat self-contained units, with a resulting better and more natural social condition.

It means more freedom (but not license!), more self-discipline and less superimposed discipline that is so often thrown off when it is no longer feared.

I believe that it also means more real education with less unhealthy emphasis of narrowly defined lessons, the ever overemphasized examinations, and the everlasting artificial and uneducational stressing of marks. It, therefore, allows for one's developing along one's own line of greatest promise, with appreciation of the fact that many kinds of people are needed for the conduct of the world, and that the more nearly each can realize his own possibilities the better it will be for him and for the rest of us.

Certainly, as a result, it means greater joy in learning, better habits for later life, sounder physical, mental and moral health.

And the Cost

Incidentally, it means increasing cost, but shame to the man who cavils at it, if the money is honestly and wisely spent. The one great task of any generation is to send on a broad, fearless, progressive education. Schools connected with the public school system, but nevertheless conducted for educational purposes and not for profit, are compelled to charge \$500, \$600, even, in some of our largest cities \$800 or more, in order to give such opportunities as they believe necessary for their pupils. Even allowing for the economy of dealing with larger numbers, the public schools cannot be satisfied with \$60, \$70, or even \$125 per pupil, which is considered an almost extravagant sum.

We are facing this problem. Can we do less than our best? Must we not try to be open-minded, intelligent and liberal, looking toward the future with eagerness to give our children all that will serve to make them and their world happier, more efficient and more enlightened than ours?

Better Business Letters

By CHARLES EDGAR BUCK
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

3—Cut Out the Deadwood

(Continued)

AT AN EARLY DATE
Another good sentiment, but the expression has been worn to shreds and, therefore, has lost its meaning. Promptly, at once, immediately or, by February 25, are better.

AT ALL TIMES
Always conveys the same idea, and is shorter.

AT HAND
Another relic of the eighteenth century.

AT THIS TIME
AT THE PRESENT TIME
Usually redundant. A present tense verb, is or are, can be substituted in many cases. At present may be employed, also.

Our stock is complete.
Mr. Doe is in his office at present.

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT
AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE
Both are in the same class with At an early date.

ATTACHED FIND
ATTACHED YOU WILL FIND
ATTACHED PLEASE FIND
Say Attached is. The reader will find the article if it is there.

ATTACHED HERETO
Is hereto necessary? If the article is attached, it is hereto, isn't it?

AWAITING YOUR ANSWER
A weak, sliding-off close that indicates a lack of originality of expression. One might say—"May we have an answer soon?"

BEG
Anyone in business today should be too proud to beg. Let's dig instead, and cut out BEG.

BY RETURN MAIL
Immediately, at once, or the mention of a specific date is far better than this old chestnut, which has lost its force.

CONTENTS CAREFULLY NOTED
These words are unnecessary, since we couldn't very well answer the letter if we hadn't noted the contents.

ENCLOSED HEREWITHE
If something is enclosed, it is herewith.

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND; ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND
Enclosed is, or are, is shorter. We expect, of course, that the enclosure is put in so that it will be found.

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(NEXT WEEK—"CUT OUT THE DEADWOOD," continued.)



Acme
Angelo Patri, Principal of Public School 45, New York City, Admiring the Work of Pupil in Tapestry-Making Class.
Mr. Patri, Thoroughly Progressive and Supremely Successful Both as Administrator of Large City School and in His Understanding of Individual Children, Is Known the Country Over for His Daily Writings. He Was Recently Introduced to an Audience as "the Most Important Educational Institution in America."

better and more natural social condition.

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The New College

By MARION COATS
President of Sarah Lawrence College

THE problems faced by the progressive college today are more challenging and more hopeful of solution than at any time in the past quarter century. Acceptance of the customary college as final in form and method has given place to educated public opinion to what the function and mechanics of the college should be. Those professionally engaged in college teaching and administration have ceased to regard criticism as less majestic. They welcome sound constructive programs for the advancement of the cause of higher education. The recognition of education as a science, still in its infancy, still calling for inductive treatment, promises clear and exact thinking on the part of research workers trained for the purpose. No general formula for education is accepted any longer as conclusive and undebatable.

The phrasing of the very problems themselves is continually revised. They are recognized as grouped roughly under four heads—problems of selection, of adaptation, of objective, of administration. But the influence of the advancement of the so-called social sciences is apparent in the gradual shifting of emphasis in the wording of the problems. And the amazing development of knowledge, resulting from the use of the methods of exact science, has led to the elimination of pseudo-problems in this field also.

Who Shall Be Admitted

In the matter of selection, the college shifted gradually from being a training camp for the professional man, usually clergyman and teacher, to being a school for gentlemen. By a new shift of emphasis, the college population of the present day is supposed to offer a cross section of society, and many an admissions committee has been professional with those from industrial homes. The encroachment of the preparatory school is regarded with distrust as being undemocratic, and discrimination in favor of the student trained in the large high school is evident in the thought of many members of admissions committees. Homogeneity is secured by rigid enforcement of requirements as to "units" offered and the degree of scholastic aptitude considered essential to college success.

This phase, too, is already passing. The present day school is tending to regard this problem as one of human geography. It recognizes that the "Fitness of the Environment for Life" (to use the title of Professor Henderson's book which set up a new conception in the field of organic chemistry a decade or more ago) is largely determinant of the fate of the college student. The result is a tendency to differentiate types of college and attempt to work out methods for distributing types of students to those colleges which offer the environment best fitted to the sort of life process characteristic of each type. The methods of natural selection are recognized as more effective than the use of normative systems in the field of selection of students who shall be admitted to college.

Similarly, where once the "curriculum" represented the peculiar province of education, and therefore the appropriate subject for discussion by faculties and savants, now all "life" is recognized as offering material pertinent to the work of education. Studies were originally "disciplines," and the problem was to urge upon a reluctant student such discipline as should fit him to encounter the discipline of life in the "world outside." The demand for freedom, for self-determination, has in recent years defeated the discipline theory of education. The result of four years on a college campus at the present time is very nearly approximated a typical chance curve. 25 per cent of the graduates are outstandingly successful, 25 per cent of them are conspicuous failures, 50

will throw light on the road we are to travel.

There is one development within the college itself which may be significant. When we are asked to go some years back in the history of a college and determine what a given individual did there, we find the records incomplete, often inaccurate. Then there comes the ideal of a permanent record bureau which could be relied upon for exact information concerning a student's work at college. This resulted from a demand on the part of graduate schools or of possible employers for reliable statistics in the individual case. As this demand grew, bureaus of occupations or placement were set up within the college itself. As a result of humiliating experiences, when the candidate the bureau had "placed" proved wholly inadequate to his task, the need for vocational guidance was recognized.

Today the "personnel work" in any good college is regarded as a most important feature. It has grown beyond the purpose for which it was created and perhaps more than any other development is significant of what is actually regarded as the proper objective of a college. We recognize that human traits, the successful living depends upon the early determination as to what these traits are in the individual case, the determination of methods best calculated to the high development of the traits, and the final placement of the individual in a work to which these particular traits are valuable.

The contribution of technico-psychology to the field of education is very great. Simply stated, the objective of a college education may be to determine in the individual case the place in life in which his peculiar abilities will make the greatest contribution, and to set him securely in that place.

Object of Trustee and President

The problems centering about the theme of administration are the blindest of all at present. The function of trustees, of the president, the seat of control, the very question as to the nature, even the desirability of control, the question of financing an adequate supply to meet the overwhelming demand for higher education; all these problems remain in a chaotic state. Hope lies in the frankness with which they are now discussed. As the methods of exact science are allowed to encroach on this province of education also, the shape of the keystone may be seen.

On the whole, the outlook for the progressive college is inspiring. Workers who have been enticed away from the field by the rich awards offered by employment of other sorts—not only young, and vigorous men and women, but also those rich in experience of various sorts with correspondingly broader vision—are drifting back into education. The flourishing growth of the progressive school fosters the growth of the progressive college. The educational problems of our time is one of the best answers to the question as to whether evolution is in the direction of change merely, or whether there may be an evolution in progress also.

Object of College Education Still Question

As we approach the last two of our group headings, the trends are less and less obvious. Until we can start the problem of education in a more exactly hope of solution of them is delayed. Repeated attempts to say what the objective of a college education should be leave students as far from agreement as ever. We shall need to go back over the process, step by step, even year by year, to see whether any stage

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Decorative Doll Offers a Career

ONE of the most interesting business activities opened up in recent years is the designing of the decorative doll for decorative purposes. No longer a commodity associated exclusively with child life, the doll today assumes importance as an aid to that ultra-modern showmanship now deemed essential to the smart presentation of a surprising number of merchandising layouts.

The decorative doll differs from the naturalistic doll in that she is not asked to be a doll in anything but classification. In type, she is exotic; and the originator of such manikins must possess not only refinement of taste as to the color treatment of the costume theme itself, but possess also a sense of fantasy, be quick to seize upon and employ with delicate exaggeration, both historic and modern phases of dress.

It is this fantastic quality of the doll, of decorative aspect which endears her to the department store atmosphere for the smart confectioner and the exclusive tea room or gift shop. The bookshop specializing in historic prints frequently obtains from the quaintly authentic period doll, or one suggested by the pages of Godey's Lady's Book, a charming accessory, announcing the fact that not only rare editions but also medieval engravings, mezzotints and woodcuts are to be found within.

A modernistic doll under the touch of a designer with a sensitive taste in luxurious fabrics plus the color selectivity of "us moderns" holds within her grasp the key to a success, so specifically does the doll in her hands become worker of miracles of beauty and charm in the ordinary showcase or show window.

Exotic or Realistic

Outstanding among the present-day groupings of dolls which include both the realistic baby and the feature novelty of exotic men, is the "type doll" produced by Etta Inc., founded by Miss Etta D. Kidd. The introductory experiment which brought into being the Etta doll in no wise suggested that a well-organized business was to result. Today, at the end of two years, the operating company, which is composed exclusively of women, finds Miss Kidd, as designer, holding office as president. Mrs. Sarah F. Hitchcock is vice-president; Mrs. Alice K. Richardson, as secretary, handles office problems, bookkeeping and banking details. Mrs. Katharine H. Cloud, as treasurer, also develops and executes the publicity plans and follow-up work in connection with doll buyers, who come to the metropolis from all parts of the country.

A visit to the showroom of Etta Inc. discloses the fact that only a large following could possibly justify the exploration of the many "types" to be discovered therein and for the

manufacture of which a large and growing staff of workers is now essential. From Pierrot to the Spanish señorita; from Dolly Varden to the solo dancer of Chauve Souris; from Mme. Pompadour to Colleen Moore range the leading ladies of this versatile collection.

Specialized Features

Close examination of the bodies of these demoiselles reveals the fact that but three distinguishing characteristics appear in all types: notably, extreme length of body lines, an uncommon mode of application of the wigs to the head, and the unique setting of the eye—in the longest eyelashes in the world. These specialized effects serve to create the impression of femininity of aristocratic persuasion. Inasmuch as all of the faces are painted by hand, actually or under the direct supervision of one artist, the type changes are largely accomplished by way of the costume. In this manner an "Etta Doll" unmistakably retains its individuality across the largest showroom of a gift shop, or the dress department of specialty shop or department store.

Another identification point lies in the fact that Miss Kidd's personal tastes lean strongly toward pastel colorings and flower-like blendings of the tones customarily referred to as "French." These, in turn, she most frequently interprets in taffetas and organdies, the typical materials of infant colorings. In relation to such materials, which demand refinement of trimming details, fine lace edgings, delicate ribbon, hand-painted motifs



Peggy, Daisy and Mary, a Group of Etta Dolls.

ends, or left-overs of any kind are used. Even the filling is carried out as a high-grade operation."

Wigs are regarded as essential keys to the dress colorings and include black, golden-brown, titian,

blond and white. A special technique is taken seriously throughout the line and will stand critical inspection.

By sheer contrast with the exaggerations of construction presented by these "lady dolls," the Etta "baby doll" is all the more appealing. This amusing product is given to naturalistic curls, pigtail or bobs, as the case may be, but in the shaping of the head and facial coloring there is retained an actual childlessness that is frequently so realistic as to be startling. The costuming follows a practical fabric choice of dimities, ginghams or dotted swiss for playtime dolls, or gives way to organdie and taffeta for party dolls.

In the general display of Etta dolls the best results have been obtained by the use of a most strand of such prohibitive character, that it is practically invisible. So many natural positions of the body are thus made possible that a group of the baby dolls seem fairly alive. And by these real-

istics, rural co-operation, has set for herself.

"Farm relief is the most vital question in our Nation today," says Mrs. Warner. "More human interests depend on the prosperity of our farmers than any other class of citizens. The knowledge gained and power set in motion through the organization of 6,000,000 farm women would do more to bring about economic justice and rural prosperity than all the legislatures can ever do."

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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Big Brother "Takes the Air"

By JANET MABIE

A DANCE orchestra came off the air in WEEI in Boston and a man who is Big Brother to more than 45,000 boys and girls went on. "Good evening, everybody," he said, and in thousands of homes boys and girls dropped what they were doing and said, "Good evening, Big Brother." A crimson light showed on a control box on the wall opposite the piano over which Big Brother leaned, playing on his guitar to accompany. "Oh, nothing ever bothers me . . . Big Brother hasn't a very good voice, according to concert hall standards, but it is the kind of a voice to warm the hearts of boys and girls and, as any good Scot would say, "Aye, and their faythers and mitheres, too."

The scene was casual. Big Brother in shirt sleeves, a good picture of a big brother. Boys moving about with smiles on their faces, clearing up the arrangement of chairs used by the dance band to make room for Big Brother's activities. . . . "I'm gonna look up on the calendar to see when I'll be singin' a song, 'Down Kentucky Way,'" sang Big Brother, and someone turned the shade of a lamp so that it shone on a sheet of music on the piano as Big Brother fumbled a little with the words.

The studio door opened, slowly as if it were being pushed open by an investigative cat, and three round faced, round eyed boys came in and appropriated three chairs where they could see the microphone and Big Brother and all the goings on. "I'll dedicate the next song," said Big Brother, carrying on the idea of H. Augustine Smith that to dedicate the home and its fittings is to set it just that much closer to an ideal, "to the 'old timers' from seven to 70," and then he sang a song about twilight and moonlight and stars and the perfume of roses.

If Big Brother had \$1 for every song he has sung about twilight and moonlight and the Suwanee River he wouldn't have to keep on radiostating for an hour every night to more than 45,000 boys and girls, but he probably would just the same.

The pianist of the Joy Spreaders wandered away, his services temporarily not needed. Big Brother made an announcement or two. "Get Fat," he said suddenly in pantomime and someone rushed for the round young pianist and the Joy Spreaders and Big Brother fell with zest upon a song that had evidently just popped into Big Brother's head as appropriate to the moment.

That seems to be the secret of Big Brother. Not the prearrangement of programs, not making an iron-clad order of things, and then sticking to it. Thinking up things on the spur of the moment, as boys and girls love to have them, and then doing them.

The subject of the evening was model airplanes. Arthur Horne of Brookline, who has won scores of prizes for building and flying all types and sizes of model airplanes, was to broadcast, with Professor Lunt, a step-by-step description of the building of a model. Professor Lunt built one on a table by the microphone as Horne directed him.

Thousands of boys, and girls too, having obtained knocked-down models from Company Service in Boston, were building by radio direction. Three more broadcasts, the studio and home model would be done. That part of the program was only announced by Big Brother. But observe him, please, when he thought, in the last half minute before Horne and Lunt took the air, that it would be pleasant to have them "arrive in the studio by air."

A hasty look about. A Chinese drum expertly nipped from among its fellows in the set of traps the dance orchestra had left behind. An electric fan. Turned on full speed. The drum held against its little gale. First close to it, then further, then closer, then closer and closer and closer. And even those in the studio

PRESENTING BIG BROTHER

ROBERT E. EMORY
Beloved "Big Brother" of Boston Station WEEI.

knowledge of roads to the imaginations of children. A true and effortless love of life and fun, a perfectly marvelous concept of what Briggs, the cartoonist calls up when he cries, "Hey, fellers!"

The Listener Speaks

ONE of the pleasantest of the regular radio hours is the WJZ "Slumber Music," period beginning at 11 every night. A great variety of the best music is presented by an orchestra directed by Ludwig Laurier. The program offered on Monday was made up of compositions of the most cheery type, perhaps in contrast to the heavy emotional atmosphere of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," which was being performed at the same time through WEAF and distributing stations by the National Grand Opera Company.

Granados' "Marche Militaire" was played with considerable zest as the first number. Von Suppe's "Jolly Fellows" overture which followed was a typical musical representation of college in any country, while Franz Schubert's "Valses Nobles," which came next, was filled with much the same geniality and strength. Liszt's most famous Hungarian rhapsody, the second, carried on the general feeling of overflowing vitality.

All this was more stimulating than conducive to slumber, but perhaps it was intended to provide encouragement during the otherwise sleepy process of preparing to retire, for after Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre," which came next, was filled with much the same geniality and strength. Liszt's most famous Hungarian rhapsody, the second, carried on the general feeling of overflowing vitality.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station KFXX, 120kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1210kc-229m.

DETROIT — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a.m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

SEATTLE — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

MINNEAPOLIS — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station KFXX, 120kc-294m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, 1200kc-275m.

SEATTLE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 940kc-325m.

PORLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWL, 930kc-322m.

PASADENA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KIPX, 950kc-316m.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS ELECT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—William R. Condit, of White Plains, is the new Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York. He was elected at the 132nd annual convocation held in Albany. Chauncey B. Hammond Elmira was elected deputy grand high priest. Charles C. Hunt of New York City, was re-elected grand secretary.

Other officers are: Grand King, John H. O'Brien, Watertown; Grand Captain of the Host, Robert F. James, New York; Grand Principal, Sojourner Adam A. Pierson, Cooperstown; Grand Royal Arch Captain, Frank C. Woodruff, Brooklyn; Grand Master of the Third Vell, Carl G. Wilhelms, Elmhurst; Grand Lecturer, William L. Dickenson, Syracuse; Grand Sentinel, Edward Wagner, Albany. Robert Salter of Rochester was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and the Rev. Charles D. Broughton of Buffalo is again named Grand Chaplain. The Grand Master of the First Vell will be appointed later.

VOLTAGE REGULATOR TESTS SUCCESSFUL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sixty leading electrical and radio engineers, industrial research men and newspaper representatives, at a dinner and demonstration at Hotel Astor, saw demonstrated a new type of automatic, instantaneous, electric voltage regulator which has important applications in radio, electrical and talking picture design.

The device, smaller than a half pound candy box, handles electric voltage surges and variations with the amazing accuracy, delivering the desired voltage output.

Increasing popularity with corresponding increase in sales has resulted in economies of manufacture which makes possible these lower prices.

E. T. CUNNINGHAM, Inc.

New York Chicago San Francisco

in effect as follows:

Type New Price

CX300A \$ 3.50

CX301A 1.40

CX112A 2.50

CX371A 2.50

CX326 2.00

CXC327 3.00

CX299 2.00

CX380 3.50

CX381 7.25

CX350 11.00

Increasing popularity with corresponding increase in sales has resulted in economies of manufacture which makes possible these lower prices.

ARCTURUS BLUE long-life TUBES

Distributors in All Principal Cities

ARCTURUS RADIO TUBE CO. Newark, N. J.

ARCTURUS TUBE COMPANY Newark,

HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

Ohio



Clevelanders prefer the CLEVELAND

THEY who know it best, prefer Hotel Cleveland for its warm friendly hospitality, its luxurious atmosphere of a private club, its remarkable food for which it is nationally famous.

Hotel Cleveland is Cleveland's most modern hotel, and adjoins the vast new Terminal development on the Public Square.

A thousand rooms, many at \$3. Garage service. Special provisions and care for children or women traveling alone.

HOTEL CLEVELAND



IN THE SHIP LANES

PURCHASE of the three vessels of the Red Cross Line, plying between New York and Maritime ports, by Furness Withy & Co.

brings the latter company into the field of operations served by the New York, Halifax & Newfoundland Steamship Company for the past half century. The ships comprising the line are the Nerissa of 7500 gross tons, the Silvia of 6000 tons and the Rosalind, which is approximately the same size as the Silvia.

The two first-masted ships provided weekly sailings from New York to Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, while the Rosalind connected with the latter and with St. Lawrence River destinations during the open season of navigation. The journey from New York to Newfoundland takes four days, ships leaving New York on Saturday arriving at Halifax Monday, leaving there Tuesday and reaching the Newfoundland capital Thursday. Combination tickets permitted a passenger going from there on westward to Montreal by the St. Lawrence River, and this route will be promoted by the Furness Line as a tourist attraction of unique interest.

The first step in developing the line was in transferring the line's pier from a somewhat inaccessible Brooklyn site to Pier 74, North River, at the foot of Forty-fourth Street. The Furness organization is the same as that which operates the Bermuda line from New York, as well as special cruises to the West Indies in winter and to Canada in summer and with its larger resources is in a position to develop the Newfoundland trip to better purpose than did the organization of the Red Cross Line.

Round South America Cruise

Following the successful completion of the first round South America cruise operated by the Los Angeles Steamship Company, with its steamship City of Los Angeles, the company has announced another voyage of this nature with departure from Los Angeles Oct. 5, to be of 64 days' duration and covering 16,400 miles. The ship will sail down the west coast from California to Callao, Peru, and thence to other cities on the west coast of South America, passing through the Straits of Magellan and thence north to cities in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela, the Panama Canal and Central American ports, with extensive shore excursions planned at each port of call. The City of Los Angeles is of 12,640 gross tons, and in regular service plies between Los Angeles and Honolulu, providing, with the City of Honolulu and the Caiwai, a weekly service between these ports.

Employment of Vessels

The United States Shipping Board, in its quarterly summary of "Employment of American Vessels" reports as of Jan. 1, 1929, that 32 privately owned passenger ships were engaged in overseas foreign service and 11 Government-owned passenger vessels were in the same service. While the Shipping Board does not specify the ships by name, it is relatively easy to determine which are included in the compilations. In the 11 Government-owned vessels are the six of the United States Lines and five of the American Merchant Lines plying between New York and Europe.

Over 32 privately owned vessels, the group includes: Delta Liners engaged in transpacific and around-the-world service, three Matson liners operating from San Francisco to the Antipodes, four ships of the Grace Line and four of the Munson to the west and east coasts, respectively, of South America, and one of the Atlantic Transport in transatlantic service. This totals 29 ships and the other three apparently included, on the date for which the count was made, certain ships temporarily allocated, such as two Grace Line ships, subsequently put in intercoastal service and probably the Delta Line's new ship President Johnson, at the time being re- fitted for round-the-world service (this being the former Panama Pacific ship Manchuria).

General cargo ships engaged in

Ohio

PERFECTION IN LIVING The Shelburne Atlantic City

Directly Facing the Sea
and convenient to everything

Providing what the New and the Old Worlds know as the best in appointments, service, comfort and cuisine.

Capacity 700. Fireproof.

Europeans plan with the famous

Shelburne's famous Fireproof Grill.

Golf privileges Booklet and terms upon request. Proprietary management.

JACOB WEIKEL

Rooms, Fireproof.

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LABOR AROUSED BY AGE BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT

Discrimination Against Men
of 40 or 45 Charged—A. F.
L. to Act at Meeting.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI, Fla.—Unemployment, especially that coming from discrimination against men of 40 or 45, is to be the subject of attention of the American Federation of Labor at the meeting in Washington on May 28, it was decided by members of the executive council at a meeting just held here, according to William Green, president of the federation.

Mr. Green deplored the tendency of employers to "draw the dead line for employment at an age when most men are at their prime," referring to such a custom as "the height of folly." Men beyond that age, he declared, are capable of giving satisfactory service.

He pointed to the "inconsistency of large employers in laying off our own people or refusing to hire them and at the same time bringing in young workers from other countries for their plants and mines," and intimated that should the practice continue legislative action would be urged to further restrict immigration.

The meeting decided to undertake a survey which will furnish facts on which the council may consider methods of putting into new jobs men whom machines have supplanted, to determine in what measure, if any, the increasing introduction of machines into industry displaces man, and to seek sounder economic conditions in such industries as coal mining, textile and shoe manufacturing and similar avenues of employment.

Mr. Green described employment conditions as "spotted" with plentiful employment in some sections and a great dearth of jobs in others. Overdevelopment, overproduction and overorganization are among the industrial problems which Mr. Green described as making for unsound economic conditions, and these and kindred trends will come in for thorough consideration at the next meeting, he declared.

One phase of unemployment among men over 40 Mr. Green laid at the door of group and casualty insurance required by workmen's compensation laws which, he said, has resulted in certain employers of large numbers of men getting rid of the men over 40 and taking on none but young men as a means of keeping insurance premiums down.

Among the other subjects mentioned for discussion at the Washington meeting are organization, legislation, workmen's compensation, maintenance of standard wage scales and the five-day week.

Government Wins Oil Lease Appeal

Supreme Court Authorizes
Probe on Validity of
Elk Hills Title

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has given the Government an unobstructed course for it to determine whether the Standard Oil Company of California holds a valid title to valuable oil lands in Kern County, California, embraced within the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve.

The final obstacle in the Government's pathway was removed by the court's refusal to reconsider its recent decision, which held that the Secretary of the Interior could conduct an inquiry to determine whether the land in question was known to be mineral at the time it was surveyed.

Should it develop that the land was known to be mineral when surveyed, the Government will claim it is considering that it never lawfully passed to California as school lands and that its sale by California to the Standard Oil Company did not give that company title to it.

**ESCAPE SUBMARINE
AT DEPTH OF 120 FEET**

ABOARD THE U. S. S. MALLARD off Key West, Fla. (AP)—Two men escaped Feb. 18 from submerged submarine S-4 from a depth of 120 feet by use of oxygen inflated masks, thereby proving, in the opinion of officers in charge, the feasibility of the device as a preventive of submarine disasters.

Lieut. C. B. Momen, one of the inventors of the mask, and Chief Torpedoman Edward Kollnowski, conducted the test.

BIRD SANCTUARIES BILL BECOMES LAW

WASHINGTON (AP)—One or more bird sanctuaries in every state and in Alaska will be established under the provisions of the Norbeck migratory bird bill signed Feb. 18 by President Coolidge. Not only will migratory and game birds be protected, but all wild life is to live unmolested in the sanctuaries. The program for establishment of the refuges is expected to be completed within 10 years.

STEEL COMPANIES PROSPEROUS
None of the leading steel companies which have published their 1928 earnings have shown increased income over 1927 and many of the greatest profits were made in the four months of 1928. Activity in the industry leads many observers to predict further pronounced improvement. The U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Jones & Laughlin, Indiana, Republic, Crucible, Central Alloy, Oils and Gulf States.

MOTOR WHEEL CORPORATION
Motor Wheel Corporation's 1928 net income is equal to \$4.24 a share on the 100,000 shares outstanding. It compares with \$2.70 on 526,000 common shares in 1927, after payment of dividends on the preferred which was retired Aug. 15, 1927.

TO FORM FRENCH FORD COMPANY
PARIS—A French Ford company is to be organized shortly, constituted along the lines of the English Ford Motor, Ltd.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(Continued from Page 14)

	Sales	High	Low	1-100
(Sales in hundreds)				
1 Inter Prod pf.	31.8	31.4	31.4	1054
2 Inter Emp.	25	25	25	100
3 Inm Chem.	10%	10%	10%	96%
4 Inter Fire Mfg.	21.8	22	22	104%
5 Kenn Corp.	80	80	74	104%
6 Jonas Nau pf.	52%	52%	53%	1054
7 Leigh Corp & Nav. Co.	155.5	157.1	157.1	100%
8 Libb Ow Sh Glass	208.4	209.4	209.4	100%
9 Lion Oil	28	28	28	91
10 Magdalene Syndic	.72	.72	.72	91
11 Marlin Corp.	22	24	24	95
12 MarcWirelessEng	204	184	184	95%
13 Mason Val Mines	1%	1%	1%	95%
14 Marvel Bottling Co	8	8	8	95%
15 Metal Co	64%	65%	65%	100%
16 Metrof. St. B.	64%	64%	64%	100%
17 Metrof. Ch. Stores	76%	76%	76%	100%
18 MidWestInd	104.5	104.5	104.5	100%
19 Minco Corp.	5	5	5	95%
20 Mining Co Canada	46	45	45	95%
21 Miss Kan Pipe L.	36	34	34	95%
22 Monarch Corp.	18%	18%	18%	95%
23 Moon Stores	44%	44%	44%	95%
24 Louis L. E.	14	13	13	95%
25 Nasco Corp.	65%	65%	65%	100%
26 Natl. Pen.	50%	50%	50%	95%
27 New Cornelia Corp	50	50	50	95%
28 New Bradford	45%	45%	45%	95%
29 New Corp.	25%	25%	25%	95%
30 New Mex. & Ld	75%	75%	75%	95%
31 New Mex. Ind.	192	192	192	95%
32 Niles Corp.	19.5	19.5	19.5	95%
33 Nite Family Stores	42	41	42	95%
34 Nite Farm Stores	44	43	43	95%
35 Nite Food Prods.	21	21	21	95%
36 Nite Fuel Gas.	26%	26%	26%	95%
37 Nite Pub Serv. A.	24%	24	24	95%
38 Nite Trans.	24	24	24	95%
39 Nite Trans. Bro.	18%	18%	18%	95%
40 Nelson Corp. (H)	25%	25%	25%	95%
41 New Potash Corp.	45%	45%	45%	95%
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Subscriptions Wanted heading.

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SALARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$3000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 18 years' recognized standard. Applications for positions of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's particular requirements. All correspondence and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address to office. Address: 1000 Broadway, 10th floor, New York.

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16 FULTING AVE., GATONVILLE, MD.
Established 1908. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious atmosphere: State license. Tel. Gatonsville 5-2211. Edith M. Simmons

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comfort and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington D. C.; both car required. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

Tenace Inc.

Tel. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Best Home of Employment highest standard; no State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

MERCED, CALIF.—Apartment house building 8 apartments; cement; 1 block from business district; 7 garages; also studio building; 2 units; 1 room one or both, bargain. Tel. DAUNT.

MERGED, CALIF.—New modern 5-room stucco bungalow, garage, lawn, shrubs, fruit trees; attractive residential district; price less than asking. MRS. LULU R. SMITH, 710 21st St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON

(Continued)

Silverwoods

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Safe Milk

Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter

Plants at

WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, ST. CLAIR, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST. CATHARINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO, F. T. LUCAS, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

Color in the Bedroom

Colored sheets and pillow slips are now correct for use in the bedroom

Sheets plain, colored or with colored borders. 2 sheets and 2 pillow cases per set \$8.00 up.

CONNOR BROS.

Established 1903

Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry

In Fact, a Real Grocery

"No Order Too Large or Too Small"

751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

Jackson

CLEANER AND DYER

Cleaners of Recognized Ability

PLANT AND OFFICE: Richmond Street at Pall Mall

3 Phones

COAL—COKE

None Better Anywhere

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Hunt Coal Co. Limited

276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

ART WILKES

Tire Headquarters

VULCANIZING SERVICE

354 Wellington Street

Phone Met. 2334

CLIFF ROBINSON

The Home of Blue Ribbon Meats

We are anxious to supply your wants at all times.

Use the Phones, Metcalf 7111 and 7112

202 DUNDAS ST.

J. A. BROWNLEE

Hardware and Sheet Metal Works

We specialize in Roofing

Furnaces, Chimneys and Heating

355-7 Talbot St. Phone Metcalf 652

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY

Established 1894

"A Service for Every Purpose!"

Wet Wash—Ready to Iron, &c. lb. Thrift—Flat work cleaned; all else reduced damp, 75% off. Laundry—Drapes, curtains, draperies, starched where necessary, 50% off.

W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.

13 KING STREET Met. 3881

Ford and Lincoln

Clean and Courteous Service

Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage

40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space

60 Employees

MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.

447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

THAYERS

Men's Apparel

Results prove Monitor readers appreciate our Stores, Stocks and Service.

Our Motto: "THE LATEST AND BEST"

TWO STORES: 183 DUNDAS ST.

DEAN BREAD CO.

MOTHER'S BREAD

NAMED ON MERIT

577 Richmond St. MET. 1845 W

E. N. H. HART

Staple Groceries,

Smoked and Cooked Meats,

Choice Butter and Eggs

WE WILL PLEASE YOU

2 Market Lane Metcalf 1129

AGNEW-SURPASS

Shoe Stores

Successors to Agnew's Boot Shop

For Men and Women.

LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

Awnings, Tents and Flags

TARPAILINS

COAL and FEED BAGS

ANYTHING IN CANVAS

RAYMOND BROS.

182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

OTTAWA

R. S. Rodger and Co.

500 MCLEOD STREET

High-Class Groceries

Tel. C. 930

F.W. ARGUE LIMITED

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DEVLIN'S

APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

INTERIOR DECORATORS FURNISHERS

134 Bay St., Ottawa, Canada

Phone King 2990, June 1519

CLARENCE A. KEYS

All kinds of Roofing and Tinsmithing,

Eavestroughing and Furnace Work, etc.

645 Yonge Street

Phone King 2990, June 1519

AMBLESDALE

Westmorland—Mr. Alex Gibbons

Sunnydale, apartments: pretty mountain view; overlooking tennis courts; with or without board; full board \$15 per day.

SOUTHPARK

Mrs. Arthur Bradley

8 Albert Place of Fremantle

2000 Yonge Street

Phone Trinity 1909

APARTMENTS

AMBLESDALE: Westmorland—Mr. Alex Gibbons

Sunnydale, apartments: pretty mountain view; overlooking tennis courts; with or without board; full board \$15 per day.

THE RIPON ART

Original Oil and Water Colors

PICTURE FRAMING

Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions

Phone Trinity 1909

Local Classified

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON

(Continued)

SILVERWOODS

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Safe Milk

Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter

Plants at

WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, ST. CLAIR, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST. CATHARINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO, F. T. LUCAS, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

The EVENING CITIZEN

the subscription rate of which

is twice ours a week delivered.

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PRODUCERS'

today

Milk

Cream

Butter

Ice Cream

Telephone Adelaide 6812

110-112 Sparks Street

Cantilever

Shoe

for Men,

Women and

Children

THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP

MR. J. E. ROSE, Manager

7½ Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

"Happy Thought"

HOME-MADE CANDY

High-Made Candies and Bon-Bon

MAIL ORDERS received, care MONI-

TOAD ADVERTISING

COMPANY, 500 Domini-

cant Building, Bay

Street.

W. H. PARKER

JEWELER

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Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BROMLEY—KENT (Continued)

NOW IS THE TIME to arrange for Decorations and Repairs We Can Be of Service to You Call write or phone: (Lee Green 2889)

J. H. FLETCHER & SON 11, Albion Road, LEWISHAM

GEORGE PYKE & SONS Home Furnishers Removal & Storage Contractors 147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent Telephone: Rivenbours 2601-2602

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The Tea Shop Opp. King's College Chapel Cambridge, Cambs Open 8.30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA, DINNER Telephone: 736

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS Limited Footwear for the Whole Family 22 Market Street 60 Mill Road 2 Mill Road 7 Market Hill CLEANSING, PLATEING, DYEING, REPAIRING The Cambridge Valet Service 2 Bent Street Dry Cleaning returned within five days

CANTERBURY

The Quaint Tea Shop and Queen Elizabeth's Guest Chamber 46 High Street. Tel. 676 Luncheons and Teas in historic surroundings. Home-made Cakes—Scotch Shortbread—Belgian Buns. Catering for Garden Parties, etc.

CHELMSFORD

JAMES F. SOUTHGATE 70 KING'S ROAD Boot and Shoe Repairing Service Handsewn and Riveted. Neatly and promptly finished. Good workmanship and best leather at reasonable prices. A place where you can collect and return work on receipt of post card.

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FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS Limited Footwear for the Whole Family 397 HIGH STREET High-Class Butcher Families waited on daily WILFRED M. DAVIS 90 Winchcombe St., Facing Arcades Phone 2708

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co. 6 Eastgate Row, Chester Telephone 603 For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear

COLCHESTER

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS Limited Footwear for the Whole Family 52/53 HIGH STREET

CROYDON

STILES & CO. SHOE SPECIALISTS 21a GEORGE ST., CROYDON District Agent for "KORCET" Super Arch Support Shoes

RUSSELL & BROMLEY, LTD. EXCLUSIVE SHOES for all Occasions 28 GEORGE STREET, CROYDON Phone Croydon 1262

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G. AUSTIN & CO. Groceries, Provisions 4, 5 & 6 Market Place, Derby

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KAY'S Reliable Vegetable and Flower Seeds MARKET PLACE, DERBY

DOVER

THE YORK COMMERCIAL HOTEL 15 Waterloo Crescent Comfortable Reliable Good Garage Opposite Resident Proprietress: Mrs. M. TIPPLE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

ESHER—SURREY

ON VIEW at CLIVE PLACE, ESHER, Surrey Beautiful "Chelsea" Furniture Antiques Flower PICTURES, etc. DESIGNED & PAINTED BY EDYTHE DE CHAIR Telephone: Esher 702

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"ESTELLE" Ladies' and Children's Hairdressers Marcel and Water Waving Manicuring Proprietress: Mrs. & Misses Norcliffe 78 Caworth Road Phone 33 Gateshead

Mrs. G. GRAHAM Milliner & Fancy Draper Good Selection in Ladies' & Gentlemen's Special Millinery designed and made to order in our own Workroom. Phone Gateshead 1068

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PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Reorganizing the State Department

FOR a number of years officials and well-informed observers in the United States have declared that the Department of State is, from the administrative standpoint, a neglected branch of the Federal Government. In what is probably the most exhaustive study of the question yet made, William T. Stone, of the Foreign Policy Association, has shown what the needs of this department really are. In 1924 Congress passed the Rogers Act reorganizing the foreign service. This act did not apply, however, to the State Department—to the men at home who tell the diplomatic officers in the field what to do. At present, according to Mr. Stone's report, the annual appropriation for the Department of State are not nearly large enough to meet its wants.

Owing to a lack of adequate financial support, there are 122 vacancies in the consular and diplomatic branches of the foreign service which cannot be filled. Thirty-one consulates are in the hands of clerks. The Rogers Act authorized the payment to United States Ministers and Ambassadors of "representation allowances"—that is, of grants to cover exceptional costs of living abroad. Yet, because of lack of funds, no such allowances have yet been made. For this same reason, the State Department has not been able to make appointments to positions in the department, nor has it been able to promote officers who have earned advancement by distinguished service. The publication of that admirable yearbook, "Foreign Relations of the United States," is now ten years behind time, largely from lack of funds.

In order to fill necessary positions in the department, the Secretary of State has been obliged to bring home foreign service officers. As a result, about half of the officers in the State Department today are foreign service men. This system has led to a number of disadvantages. According to the Rogers Act, foreign service officers may remain in Washington only four years, when they must return to the field. There is, therefore, a constant turnover in the department, which often results in instability in policy. During the last fourteen years there have been seven chiefs of the Latin-American division and eleven chiefs of the Eastern European division.

The foreign service officers, moreover, receive a higher schedule of pay than State Department officials. There have been a number of cases where the assistant in the division, a foreign service official, has received more than his chief, a State Department officer. A striking example of this inequality is the case of Nelson Johnson, a Foreign Service officer, who was "promoted" to the rank of Assistant Secretary of State, at a loss of \$500 in salary! Friction between the foreign service officials and the State Department personnel has contributed to the undermining of morale. During the last year 138 State Department employees, or 23 per cent of the entire personnel, resigned.

While lack of appropriations is in part responsible for this state of affairs, Mr. Stone points out that the State Department is partly to blame. The department has never made a thorough survey of its administrative needs, nor has it energetically presented its case for increased appropriations to Congress. What apparently is needed is an Assistant Secretary of State who will assume responsibility for all financial and personnel questions.

The American people spend under \$1,500,000 a year—less than the cost of a single submarine—on what is probably the most important branch of the Government. Upon the efficient functioning of the country's foreign service often largely depends the vital question of peace or war. From the standpoint of national self-interest, the United States should have a smoothly functioning diplomatic establishment. There is every reason to believe that President-elect Hoover, who has shown particular genius in matters of administrative organization, will undertake a first-hand study of the State Department and make provision for its needs.

"For the Good of His People"

ALTHOUGH it is early yet to draw definite conclusions regarding the probable effect on Jugoslavia of the assumption by King Alexander of his dictatorship, those who are apprehensive that difficult and painful days may follow, similar to those which existed in Serbia when other kings suspended constitutional government, would do well to remember that the motive in the present case seems to be far different from the motives which have induced other Serbian kings to become dictators.

It does not appear, for instance, that King Alexander suspended the Constitution for the sake of personal power or aggrandizement. He is not suspected by his people of being actuated by personal motives or ambitions. In his private life he is exemplary. His family life is considered to be above reproach. There has been no conflict between the Crown and the people, between the Crown and the army, or between the Crown and Parliament. The King works very hard and not only is a good soldier but is largely responsible for whatever there is of good administration in Jugoslavia. And he has

been unusually patient, working day and night during many cabinet crises. He knows that he has little to gain personally from the step he has just taken, but that he might lose much; yet he has accepted the risk for what he considers the good of his people and his kingdom.

In view of this unselfish point of view, which distinguishes King Alexander's "stroke of state" from those of some other Serbian kings, it would appear more than possible that the results will be beneficial rather than disastrous and that present measures will prove a useful preparation for more democratic government.

A Revolution in Industrial Finance

THE process of rationalization in Great Britain which a few weeks ago resulted in an amalgamation of important steel manufacturing firms in south Yorkshire has spread to the cotton industry, and a combine of mills has been formed under the name of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100. It is estimated that for the combine to be successful it will have to acquire 2,000,000 spindles, but this number may quite possibly be more than trebled by the end of 1929. Several amalgamations have taken place in the cotton trade since 1918, but the present one is on a scale altogether unprecedented in the history of the industry. Well-informed judges believe that it is the most hopeful sign yet seen of a revival in the cotton trade.

This view would seem to be justified, for the cotton corporation will remove from the industry two of its most serious defects. One of the most ruinous features of the cotton trade during the last eight years has been its almost complete lack of effective organization. It has been split up into four separate and more or less disorganized sections. Thus the manifold difficulties which the industry has had to face have not resulted in its adopting any settled or uniform policy.

In 1926 the Master Cotton Spinners' Association attempted to systematize part-time work, but its scheme was frustrated by the evasion of its regulations by many firms. It tried also to stabilize prices, but it again failed for the same reason. The sturdy and intense individualism which built up the cotton trade in the nineteenth century has many virtues, but it can help in setting the industry on its feet again only by accommodating itself to the necessities of large-scale organization and uniform policy. The present combine in the American spinning section of the trade shows the cotton manufacturers ready to obey the logic of the situation for the first time in many years.

The second defect which the combine removes is connected with finance. The boom years of 1919 and 1920 led to the recapitalization of large numbers of mills at quite excessive figures. Loan capital as well as share capital was greatly increased, and the slump in trade which quickly followed, coupled with the necessity of paying a fixed rate of interest to the creditors who advanced the money, resulted in still further borrowing. Thus the trade found itself involved in progressively deeper financial difficulties. But today the banks, which are the chief creditors of the new corporation, agree to an almost unparalleled departure from their usual policy, allowing the payment of interest to depend upon its being earned, thereby admitting that the claims of interest come only after those of wages. This is generally regarded as a revolution in industrial finance, and if the new combine succeeds in restoring the cotton trade to some measure of prosperity the banks will be entitled to a share of the credit.

Mayan Memories of Mexico

REPORTS that a millionaire of Texas, with a turn for archaeology, is about to fit out an elaborate expedition of experts for a mass attack upon Mexico's buried history, whatever their authenticity, indicate a growing determination on the part of the Americas to know more of the earliest dwellers of the continent.

There appears to be no reason why the Mayan remains of Central America and Mexico should not prove as full of interest and wonder as the relics of Babylon, which in some respects they resemble. But the difference in accessibility of the two fields of investigation has necessarily placed the Mayan explorers at some initial disadvantage, for while the main obstacle in the middle East has been sandy desert, the Central American savant has found his enthusiasm and patience tried by almost impenetrable jungle and scrub.

And so, while Rawlinson of Britain, nearly a century ago, was walking more or less at ease over the sand-covered sites of lost Sumerian cities, and arousing public interest in their treasures, Prescott of the United States, seated in his study, was piecing together his History of Mexico as best he could from Spanish documents. It was not till Gann, a few years ago, plunged into the bush of British Honduras to uncover the great amphitheater of Lubaantun, and E. H. Thompson, in diving helmet, ransacked the dark depths of the "sacred well" at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, to emerge laden with Mayan trophies, that public interest began to warm to the new field of discovery. Various groups are now bent on continuing the Mayan work, well begun by German-American savants, but little has yet been done in Mexico, though the ancient empire of the Montezumas is in places thickly sprinkled with unexplored mounds and caves and inscribed stones, a number of which date back to the early Mayan inhabitants.

What every explorer must hope to unearth is some form of Rosetta stone to serve as a key to the Mayan inscriptions already discovered and to explain the quaint carvings on the many steles standing in various parts of Central America. Such a key might well link the earliest known American civilization with that of another continent. Certainly it would go some way toward showing how it came about that on the narrow neck connecting the two great land masses of America there flourished, 2000 years ago, a civilization richly adorned with arts and crafts, with a great mythology and a knowledge of the stars equal to that of the Chaldeans—flourished, then vanished, leaving only tangled bush in its wake. Whether the discovery is reserved for a Carnegie expedition or for one of the many museums and colleges actively interested in the

work, or for an explorer from Mexico, Brazil or Texas, there can be little doubt that, with such skilled and determined efforts on all sides, a new world of antiquity will presently be revealed.

The Legend of Faust

IT WAS a fortuitous happening that the first public performance of Goethe's "Faust" should have been given just 100 years ago in Brunswick, a century all but three days after the birth of Lessing, the great German critic who passed the latter part of his life in that city. For it enabled the bicentenary of Lessing and the centenary of a notable date in the career of Goethe to be celebrated simultaneously in what many people consider the most charming of seventeenth-century German towns. But these two celebrated men of letters are united by a closer bond than an accident of time and place, for they both contributed to the development of the legend of Faust.

From some points of view the chief interest in this legend of Faust is to be found in the fact that the changing forms which it has assumed since the sixteenth century accurately reflect the developing attitude of Protestant thought toward human learning. In the early versions of the story, when the Revival of Letters was regarded as a chief cause of the evil conditions which brought about the Reformation, Faust is lost without hope of redemption. A slightly more sympathetic attitude is seen in Marlowe's treatment of the story, three-quarters of a century after its inception. By means of his command of magnificent speech Marlowe gives to the character a dignity it had never possessed before. He does not, at the end of his play, save Faust any more than do the other versions of the story; but he makes him worth saving.

By the eighteenth century it was recognized that the degeneration of the church 300 years before had been due to much deeper causes than an interest in Greek and Latin literature. Protestant thought now looked on learning as an ally, not as an enemy. So it was possible for Lessing to suggest that at the end of the story Faust should be saved from the consequences of his folly; and it was this suggestion that inspired Goethe to redeem Faust in the play in which he gave what is probably the final and perfect version of the legend for the Western world.

Supplementing the Great Oxford

HISTORY exemplifies the power of the spoken word, and, indeed, few people in the most humdrum circumstances are quite immune from the spell a random word may cast.

But the joy to be derived from an everyday communion with the humblest of words is known only to lexicographers. Who else but the compiler of dictionaries would be thrilled by the discovery that the word "shingling" took its origin in America in the eighties of the last century, more than forty years before its near-akin "bobbing"? Will any sportsman's heart be moved by the fact that the homely and not quite extinct "bike" has been traced to the slang of Washington cyclists of a bygone age? And what housewife will turn a hair at being told that a "bedspread," in spite of its popularity in Great Britain, is of 100 per cent American origin?

Yet such facts are greedily sought after by the scholars who have been engaged in bringing out the Oxford English Dictionary, and Dr. Onions, the editor-in-chief of that great depositary of the English language, has just issued an appeal for help in the collection of quotations from the press and literary and scientific works, which would fix the dates and meanings of the words that have come into use since the publication of the first section of the Dictionary in 1884. The volume in which these new words will be published—Sir William Craigie is, in Chicago, in charge of the collection of American words, new and old, which have not been included in the Oxford Dictionary—will form a much-needed supplement to a work unique in the annals of philology.

From the time, nearly 200 years ago, when Samuel Johnson compiled single-handed the first authoritative dictionary of the English language, taking care to exclude from it any quotations from authors of whose views he did not approve, till the publication, two years ago, of the last volume of the Oxford Dictionary, wherein no prejudice whatever is shown against any author, words without number have come and gone. And the never-ceasing upspringing of new words, with their not infrequently spasmodic disappearance and their still more inexplicable resuscitation, goes on at an even quicker pace today, partly owing to the diversity of the English-speaking peoples and the great variety of the conditions in which they live, and partly to the continual enrichment of the language by new discoveries. This makes the task of collecting and classifying such words an extremely arduous and, but for the enthusiastic assistance of the numerous gleaners in England and America, well-nigh impossible one.

The main bulk of the work, however, has, after forty years of patient research, been accomplished, and there can be no doubt that the supplements which it will be necessary to issue from time to time to bring the most complete and the most scholarly dictionary of the English language up to date will show the same breadth of conception and the same wealth of erudition of which the whole is so admirable an example.

Editorial Notes

New and sumptuously appointed taxicabs are making their appearance on the streets of some American cities this year. Viewed from the outside, these cabs have nothing in common with the type which has long been familiar. We assume, however, that, viewed from the inside, there is no change in the little device that clicks on the fare all too often.

Canadian bees and beekeepers are in clover together as one result of irrigation, which increased the clover crop, which brought the bees, which got the honey that added almost a million dollars to Alberta's agricultural income.

"Drive Slow" or "Drive Slowly"? Either one, as long as you do so.

Why Not a Professor of Leisure?

IN A small but stimulating college, in Winter Park, Fla., is maintained a class presided over by an educator enjoying the novel but highly descriptive title, "Professor of Books." Impressed by the unconventionality of this designation, I sought light of him. "It means just what it says," he responded. "I love books, but I didn't want to be a librarian. I rejoice in reading, but had no desire to be anything so scholastic as a professor of literature. Believing as I do that books are the best of friends, and that a habit of reading is the surest recourse against the waste or misuse of leisure time, I wanted to inculcate that habit in the minds of young people, and teach them to take an intelligent interest in the best books. So we meet, talk, read chapters or verses, and try to soak ourselves in the literature of a period or of a topic. Books are our tools and the affectionate comprehension of their contents the product of our labors. And you would love to see the way in which these young people enter into the spirit of the work."

I had this opportunity a day or two later when I sat in with the class at a sort of round-table discussion of the tendencies of modern journalism. In the course of that conversation I was able to throw out a suggestion for a college department which ought soon to be established in every institution of higher culture. Why should there not be a "Professor of Leisure" to help people to utilize their spare time both pleasantly and profitably? It would be none the less leisure if thus employed.

Make no mistake. This question of the proper employment of leisure—that is to say, of the hours not spent in the daily task of earning a living, or eating or sleeping, is a very real problem. The eight-hour day is established beyond any possibility of change—unless in the direction of a further reduction of hours. The five-day week is in sight in industrial establishments, and, once established there, will be accepted in most forms of business. Vacations are almost universally granted by employers. Even in the United States, where the business pace is supposed to be the swiftest, the average workman—even when unprotected by unions and merely keeping the hours exacted by the most uncompromising employer—spends barely a quarter of his time at work. Do you doubt this statement? Figure it out for yourself. Deduct Sundays, legal holidays and fifty-two Saturday half holidays from the year, and you will have 279 working days. Really men work fewer days than this, for no deduction is made for vacations, or for the whole Saturdays "off" allowed by many employers. But take the conservative figure of 279 working days of eight hours each, and we find men working 2232 hours a year. The full year numbers 8730 hours—or almost four times the number of hours given by the average man to work. And yet the education enjoyed by those whom we call liberally educated is more and more directed toward fitting them for the activities of this one-quarter of their daily lives!

I hold myself a pioneer in suggesting the establishment of "Chairs of Leisure" in present-day institutions of higher education. But I cannot claim to have led in pointing out the rapid growth of leisure hours in modern life, and the real necessity for teaching mankind to use them intelligently and profitably. James H. Pound, in his interesting and valuable book, "The Iron Man," points out the innumerable ways in which machinery is lightening the responsibilities and lessening the hours of the working-

man without decreasing the field of employment. Henry Ford recognized the fact years ago, and one of the purposes of his liberal wage scale, when first established, was to enable his employees at least to enjoy their leisure pleasantly and profitably, since he recognized that the system of mass production assigns to the individual tasks which are utterly uninteresting, and even benumbing to intellectual activity. The man who spends six or eight hours a day giving the same identical twist to a series of screws as they pass him on an endless conveyor ought to be fitted in some way to use the leisure that remains to him in some more stimulating form of mental endeavor. Turn him loose with a vacant mind, an intellect not able to rise above the endless procession of screws, and he is of little worth to himself, if not indeed a potential menace to society.

This is an extreme case, of course, but the essence of it applies to the workers in what we call the "white-collar jobs." How little many of them know of the ways in which leisure may be employed—interestingly, usefully, even joyously. Bridge, vacuous gossip or a movie, are the only means of recreation which most of this class—even though they bear the stamp of college graduates—possess. Few have learned that in the mind itself, without external aids, are endless, inexhaustible means for self-employment. It would be the duty of the Professor of Leisure to open this storehouse to those to whom at present its doors are barred.

Is not true leisure
One with true toll?

asks an English poet. Of course it is. One doesn't get anything worth while without effort. If it is physical rather than mental recreation that the holiday maker most needs, he will work harder at his tennis, golf or climbing than he does at desk or machine. If intellectual effort attracts, it will be true effort, not mere lassitude. Writing a poem or an essay; sketching a beautiful scene, or embroidering some rich fabric; contemplating a glorious manifestation of nature in her highest moods, or working out metaphysically some problem of human existence, are all occupations for leisure moments, but none implies the vacant mind or any lack of intellectual endeavor.

Children, in moments of idleness, harass their parents with strident appeals for something to do. As we grow older the resources of the mind are multiplied, but there are, nevertheless, innumerable adults as intellectually helpless in the face of a few hours of unemployed time as is the urchin crying, "What'll I do now?"

It will be the task of the future professors of leisure to enable each to answer this question in the best way. Only one with a well-stored mind, and a lively interest in all activities of the intellect, can fill a post of this sort. How admirably Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale would fill this chair. Or, failing him, a many-sided intellect like that of Hamilton Holt of Rollins. Or perhaps Stephen Leacock of McGill, who combines the "dismal science" of political economy with a rich vein of humor. Odell Shepard, the "O. S." of the Monitor's Home Forum page, teaches English literature at Trinity, but in his essays shows a keen comprehension of the uses of leisure. But I must stop my enumeration lest I have all the material for an Association of Professors of the Art of Leisure before I have found a college willing to establish the chair.

W. J. A.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN
THE housing problem is still acute here. It has been officially stated that at the present moment 180,000 Berlin families are in need of apartments. Building activities, it is said, will increase in the spring, but people have been told this so often that they have almost lost confidence in their city fathers. A project that seems to promise an improvement is being seriously considered by the Berlin authorities—the use of wood instead of expensive bricks and stone. While in Scandinavia, Switzerland and many parts of North America, wooden houses are erected and liked, they are still hardly known in this country. Germany's dense forests would provide timber without difficulty, and the arguments in favor of such houses are plausible.

Being almost entirely made in the factories they are easily conveyed to the building site and may be ready for occupation within a few days; comparatively moderate expense is another important consideration. An ordinary six-roomed house, with kitchen and the usual offices, costs to build in a western suburb of this city from 55,000 to 75,000 marks, according to position, while a wooden house of the same dimensions, complete with steam heating and good-sized hall, can be built for approximately 25,000 marks. It has been sufficiently proved here that such houses stand the stress of time and weather as well as do those of brick and stone. In Potsdam the quaint little suburb known as the Russian Colony, consisting of fourteen wooden houses and a Greek church built in 1826 by Friedrich Wilhelm III for the accommodation of a number of Russian artists, is as stable as ever, besides presenting a very picturesque appearance. It is urged, moreover, that houses built of wood may be occupied almost immediately after erection, whereas those of brick and stone require months to become dry and, finally, the cost of repairs is said to be very much less for the former than for the latter.

The Berlin municipality and town councilors have decided to establish a garden settlement on a large scale, the primary object being to supply the city with home-grown fruit and vegetables in greater measure than has hitherto been the case. This is not a matter of wonderment when it is remembered that Holland's best customer in this respect is Germany, and that the chief advantage of the import is reaped by Berlin to the satisfaction, it is true, of the housewives, but to the detriment of German profits. Last year alone the sister country exported garden produce amounting to 44,000,000 guineas to this country, to say nothing of great quantities of eggs, butter and cheese. The clean, appetizing condition of Dutch vegetables, showing the care bestowed in selection and packing, cause them to be greatly preferred by the Berlin hausfrau, even though a slight difference of price has to be considered. The Berlin authorities now hope to alter this. They are entering the lists by the purchase of 2000 acres of land near Beilitz, a few miles out of the city, for the sum of 625,000 marks and an expenditure of nearly 2,250,000 for the establishment of the settlement. According to the present plan the land is to be divided